

Handwritten note: JPL 10150

Brel Buried
Polynesia
The weather — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy and showers.
LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy with possible showers. Temp. 5-15 (45-59). Wednesday, cloudy.
NEW YORK: Tuesday, fair, Temp. 15-21 (41-25).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

ESCORTS
LONDON: 14.30
COPENHAGEN: 15.00
PARIS: 15.30
MILAN: 16.00
ROMA: 16.30
VENICE: 17.00
FLORENCE: 17.30
NAPLES: 18.00
PALERMO: 18.30
BARI: 19.00
BRINDISI: 19.30
ANCONA: 20.00
RIMINI: 20.30
FERRARA: 21.00
BOLOGNA: 21.30
MODENA: 22.00
PARMA: 22.30
PIACENZA: 23.00
CREMA: 23.30
MANTOVA: 24.00
VERONA: 24.30
TRENTO: 25.00
BOZENO: 25.30
SILS: 26.00
CORVATO: 26.30
MERANO: 27.00
INTRA: 27.30
VIGEVANO: 28.00
NOVARA: 28.30
VERCELLI: 29.00
BIELLA: 29.30
CUNEO: 30.00
AOSTA: 30.30
IVREA: 31.00
TOURNAI: 31.30
BRUXELLES: 32.00
LUXEMBOURG: 32.30
STRASBURG: 33.00
SAARBRÜCKEN: 33.30
LUDWIGSBURG: 34.00
STUTTGART: 34.30
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BERLIN: 35.30
DRESDEN: 36.00
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KÖLN: 37.00
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As Referendum on Constitution Approaches

Basque Terrorist Killings Sharpen Spain's Tensions

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Oct. 16 (NYT) — The Basque terrorist organization ETA has embarked on a savage campaign of police assassinations that seems likely to step up in tempo, poisoning the political atmosphere as Spain approaches the landmark referendum on its new constitution, expected to be held in a month.

Since Aug. 28, ETA gunmen, operating with seeming impunity in the northern Basque region, have slain 11 national policemen and civil guardsmen as well as a navy captain. The killings, usually the work of young men in their early 20s shooting from passing cars, have spread despondency and anger among policemen stationed in the Basque provinces, who are virtually all outsiders to the region.

On Friday, after two more policemen were shot to death, about 800 policemen and their wives staged a minor rebellion in the Bilbao headquarters that continued into the next day. The demonstrators shouted insults — "traitors!" "cowards!" — against the commanding general of the national police and the civil governor of Vizcaya province who were in the building. About 300 policemen

were transferred from the Basque region following this outburst.

The ETA campaign appears aimed at accentuating feelings of disaffection among many Basques toward central authority in Madrid — and raising the number of "no" votes or abstentions in the constitutional referendum, which is expected to draw a heavy yes vote from Spaniards. Leaders of the Basque Nationalist Party, a centrist organi-

zation with an important following in the provinces and Vizcaya provinces, have hinted that they will also urge "no" votes since parliament failed to incorporate the medieval Basque autonomy privileges into the constitution.

Both Premier Adolfo Suarez's ruling party and the second-ranking Socialists opposed full-scale endorsement of the ancient Basque privileges since they would seem to exempt Basques from national military service and some taxes and, under some interpretations, legally permit the region to secede from Spain.

The cumulative effect of the police killings and the equivocal position of the Basque nationalists toward the issue of terrorism has been to spread a certain anti-Basque feeling in other regions of Spain. A proposal by ETA sympathizers to stage an "amnesty" march on the city of Burgos, where some ETA members are imprisoned, stirred general indignation, and the march was banned by the province's civil governor.

Party on Defensive

"If it is already repugnant, the political commerce that pro-amnesty groups want to indulge in by confusing the dictatorial past and the democratic present, their clear intention of provoking confrontations between demonstrators and the police is pure provocation," commented the liberal daily *El Pais* in an editorial on the proposed "march on Burgos." The newspaper asserted that ETA had effectively become a "fascist" and "counterrevolutionary" organization.

Thrown on the defensive on the terrorism question, the Basque Nationalist Party surprised many of its followers by calling for a demonstration against terrorism on Oct. 28 in Bilbao. Other parties warmly applauded this initiative, but soon spokesmen for the Basque party began hedging on the nature of the event, saying that it would be against "all forms of violence."

"Violence has also come from institutional power and the dominating classes to the point where those in uniform sowed violence in the streets of Euzkadi," proclaimed Carlos Garaicoechea, president of the party. He used the Basque name for the region.

The Suarez government seems to have braced for this latest wave of terrorism by ETA, which some political analysts believe has the effect of persuading Spaniards to rally around their government. "I will not fall in the trap of declaring a state of exception in the Basque country," declared the premier in an interview published yesterday. "No one can treat the Basque people as if they were all from ETA."



The new pontiff, at right, shaking hands with his predecessor recently at the Vatican.

Faithful Charmed by Speech in Italian

(Continued from Page 1)

on Max Scheler, the German philosopher of the problems of values, and many scholarly articles and papers. He is widely traveled, and has visited Polish communities in the United States and Canada.

At Vatican II, the church assembly that was held from 1962 to 1965, Archbishop Wojtyla was one of the leaders of prelates from Eastern Europe who were pressing for a strong declaration on religious liberty. It eventually was enacted and has become a crucial achievement of Vatican II, the statement known by the first two words of its Latin text as "Dignitatis Humanae" (of human dignity).

The archbishop of Cracow also backed other liberal reforms at Vatican II, and opposed a conservative movement of prelates who wanted adoption of a stern condemnation of atheism. It was not the church's task to appear authoritarian toward non-believers, the archbishop said in the name of the Polish hierarchy.

Since Vatican II, the future pontiff — Pope Paul VI gave him the red hat of a cardinal in 1967 — has returned to Rome often. He served as a member of the Vatican's departments for divine worship, for the clergy, and for Catholic education, and as a member of the Bishops' Synod, a consultative body chosen by the pope from the international hierarchy.

During synod debates at the Vatican, the archbishop of Cracow insisted that the recommendations of Vatican II for "collegiality," meaning church government jointly by the pontiff and the bishops, must be fully carried out.

Churchmen expressed the hope

tonight that Pope John Paul II would strengthen the role of the Bishops' Synod as a counterweight to the Roman Curia, the Vatican's central bureaucracy.

A Polish writer who is a layman, Jerzy Turowicz, said here tonight that he had no doubt that Pope John Paul II would lead the church forward on the road shown by Vatican II.

Priests and prelates, Italians and foreigners here, were debating tonight whether the first non-Italian pope in 455 years and the first Polish pontiff in church history would be able to hold his own against the Italian-dominated curia.

Churchmen and diplomats who are familiar with the personality and career of the new pope suggested that as head of a vast archdiocese in a Communist-governed country, he has shown the qualities that he would need most for the central government of the church — tact, flexibility, administrative skill, and firmness.

Stand Stiffens

At times, the government of Communist Party leader Edward Gierk seemed to prefer dealing with the 58-year-old archbishop of Cracow rather than with the aggressive primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, who is 77.

But lately, the new pope has sounded as uncompromising in his comments on state-church relations in Poland and other Communist-ruled nations, and on Marxism in the world, as the aged primate.

The new pope had warned at last year's session of the Bishops' Synod in Rome that the church was facing a "Marxist offensive."

Polish — "God who has protected Poland throughout the ages."

In the United States, Polish-Americans in Chicago — the city with the largest Polish population outside Warsaw — rejoiced at the news.

"This place is in an uproar," said Lorie Rose Gorny, vice president of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America. "We're just delighted. We can't believe it."

In Geneva, the World Council of Churches rejoiced at the election of Cardinal Wojtyla and expressed hope that he would continue the same way as his two predecessors.

against its teachings. He also cautioned Christians against any state that would attempt "to create a kind of human being subordinated to its own specific ends."

It was once considered a foregone conclusion that Cardinal Wyszyński would succeed Cardinal Wojtyla as primate of Poland. The Communist authorities of a nation with an overwhelmingly Roman Catholic population and a powerful church organization did not seem lately to relish the prospect.

Man of the People

The new pope's predecessor as archbishop of Cracow, Cardinal Adam Stefan Sapieha, was an aristocrat. Cardinal Wojtyla was a man of the people. His father was a sergeant in the Polish army, and he himself was a worker in a chemical factory while pursuing his theological studies.

He was born in Wadowice, a small town near Cracow, on May 18, 1920. As a boy, he excelled in school and in sports. In summer he went canoeing in the mountain rivers of southeastern Poland, and in winter he raced down the slopes on his skis. He found time last winter for skiing.

The Rev. Edward Wachter, a parish priest in Wadowice who was one of the new pope's teachers in high school, recalled today that young Wojtyla was best in languages and letters — he speaks good English, French and German in addition to Italian — and was very popular with his classmates.

The priest also recalled that the future pope was active in amateur drama, wrote poetry — and showed no sign that he wanted to become a priest.

His decision to study for the priesthood matured during the Nazi occupation of Poland in World War II. In 1941, the future pope's father died, and the next year he enrolled in the Cracow seminary, which was functioning illegally.

He was ordained a priest on Nov. 1, 1946. His archdiocese sent him to Rome for postgraduate study at the Angelicum, a college run by the Dominican order. He earned a doctorate of philosophy in theology at the University of Cracow.

In 1958 he was appointed as auxiliary bishop in Cracow and in 1964 became archbishop of the ancient see.

Rhodesian Has Said He Would Meet Guerrillas

U.S. Asks Smith Coalition to Discuss All-Party Parley

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — The Carter administration announced today that it has invited Prime Minister Ian Smith and his black colleagues to new talks here on the possibility of a conference with guerrilla leaders to decide Rhodesia's future.

The action was based on Mr. Smith's statement to members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last Thursday that he was prepared to meet with guerrilla leaders "with no preconditions," said Thomas Reston, a State Department spokesman.

Britain and U.S. specialists on Africa will attend the talks, to be held here toward the end of the week, "for a further exploration" of the views of Mr. Smith and his black co-leaders, Mr. Reston said. An all-parties conference, one including leaders of the Patriotic Front as well as the government in Salisbury, has long been an objective of the Carter administration.

Administration View

Administration officials have insisted that civil war can be averted only by having Mr. Smith sit down with Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, who have been waging guerrilla war against Rhodesia from bases in Mozambique and Zambia.

But it is far from clear whether Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe are prepared to meet with Mr. Smith and the three black moderates who head the current government.

Mr. Smith and other members of the Rhodesian executive council are on a visit to the United States at the invitation of 27 U.S. senators.

Rhodesians Hunt Rebels
UMTALI, Rhodesia, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Helicopter-borne Rhodesian troops today hunted black

guerrillas responsible for an intensive bombardment that wounded five people in Umtali and caused extensive damage to homes.

Residents of Umtali, a garrison town situated in a martial-law zone about a mile west of the border with Mozambique, said the 30-minute rocket, mortar and small-arms attack by Patriotic Front guerrillas

last night was the most intensive there since the war began in 1972.

Witnesses said infantry troops spilled out of the campers today into the wooded hills surrounding Umtali in a search assisted by spotter planes.

The military command said four whites and one black were wounded in the bombardment but that their condition is not critical.

A communiqué reporting other action said that the war has claimed 23 lives in the past 24 hours, including 11 guerrillas and guerrilla collaborators and 12 black civilians.

A shell hit a wing of Umtali's hospital about two feet off the ground, but there were no injuries. At the Hillside golf course, the 15th green was badly scarred by about 20 shells.

Rhodesia Radio said the bombardment sent frightened pet dogs and cats fleeing into the bush. The local SPCA appealed to the public to report the presence of stray animals so that they could be returned to their owners.

Mrs. Andrea Nutt, whose husband and eldest son are both in the Army, said she and their 10-year-old son took cover from shells under a mattress in the hallway. "The whole house shook. There must have been hundreds of the bloody things falling," she said.

Arabs Decry Israel Links

(Continued from Page 1)

who has rejected calls for internationalization, to end the Syrian-Christian confrontation as well as setting the stage for a Moslem-Christian reconciliation. It will include a new formula for peaceful coexistence with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sources said.

The foreign minister of Kuwait also is taking part in the conference 15 miles southeast of Beirut. The Sudan, the United Arab Emirates, and Qatar sent lower ranking representatives.

Debate Is Scheduled

The conference, which opened yesterday, is scheduled to debate the working paper tomorrow.

The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Syrian shelling caused a fire at Beirut's main food storage depot near the port area today and that heavy sniping has kept the main northern and northeastern approaches to the Christian sector closed, cutting off supplies.

In southern Lebanon, about 300 Christian militiamen barged into the headquarters of the UN truce force at Naqura to demand that Syrian troops leave Lebanon and that UN forces take over truce duties. No one was injured and the UN soldiers offered no resistance. The militiamen helped themselves to lunch in the UN mess hall and left after about an hour.

The UN troops were sent to southern Lebanon earlier this year to act as a buffer when Israeli units pulled out after an invasion aimed at knocking out Palestinian guerrilla bases.

Botha Receives Appeal of Carter On S.-W. Africa

PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 16 (NYT) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today handed Prime Minister Pieter Botha a personal letter from President Carter appealing for the South African leader's cooperation in reaching an internationally acceptable solution to the dispute over South-West Africa (Namibia).

The letter, details of which were not disclosed, was delivered at a 45-minute meeting between Mr. Vance and Mr. Botha at the prime minister's office. The meeting was the focal point of the first day's negotiations between South Africa and the five-nation Western "contact group" led by Mr. Vance.

The two sides agreed not to characterize the atmosphere in the talks, which began this morning with a two-hour meeting between Mr. Botha and the full Western party. Discussions continued for a further two hours between the Western officials and Foreign Minister Roelof Botha.

The morning day was called by Shiite Moslem religious leaders in the holy city of Qom and by the exiled spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini for persons killed when martial law was imposed in Tehran and 11 other cities on Sept. 8 following big demonstrations against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

In Tehran weeping relatives of several hundred believed killed in the earlier clashes gathered at gravesides at the big Beheshtzade cemetery.

Mourners shouted slogans in support of the Ayatollah, now temporarily in Paris, but martial law forces did not intervene and no clashes were reported.

Reports from large cities also placed under martial law last month after the demonstrations against the shah — including Isfahan, Shiraz, Tabriz and Qom — said shopkeepers obeyed the strike call, but that all was quiet.

The day was regarded as a test of the government's ability to contain still-active opposition sentiment, and the fact that it ended peacefully in most places appeared to strengthen the position of Premier Jaafar Sharif-Emami, appointed seven weeks ago.

There had been speculation that

Chamoun Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

Guingaud said that the Soviet Union, contacted by France and the United States, had advised Syria to accept the UN Security Council call for a truce.

An initial French plan — calling for Lebanese army units to be interposed between the Christian militias and the Syrian units — had been put forward after Lebanon President Elias Sarkis approved it in a telephone conversation with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. It foundered when Moslem Cabinet ministers in Beirut objected. Syria then intervened to get their acquiescence to the UN cease-fire call and the new Arab conference on Lebanon.

On other foreign policy issues, Mr. de Guingaud said South Africa risked international isolation unless the question of Namibia (South-West Africa) elections was solved at the Pretoria conference now under way.

Mr. de Guingaud warned South Africa not to count on Western governments to veto an African-sponsored Security Council condemnation, which he said would follow a deadlock.

On arms sales to China, France was ready to supply some types of defensive weapons, but not offensive arms like aircraft, he said.

Boumedienne, Brezhnev Trade Mideast Views

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 — Algerian President Houari Boumedienne was in Moscow today for meetings with President Leonid Brezhnev to discuss the situation in the Middle East. Tass reported.

It was the Algerian president's first public appearance since Sept. 24 when he returned home from the Arab summit of hardliners in Damascus. "Leonid Brezhnev, Alexei Kosygin and Houari Boumedienne exchanged opinions on questions of mutual interest, giving special attention to the Middle East situation," Tass said.

His disappearance from the scene had caused speculation in the Western press that he might have been overthrown by the military — a contention the Algerian press vehemently denied. Diplomatic reports in Paris indicated that Mr. Boumedienne, 52, has not been seen because of an unspecified ailment.

Mideast Pact Talks Advance

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. legal experts, working on the wording of a proposed Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, "have achieved just about as much as anyone could have predicted," a spokesman said today.

"All sides are very pleased," said George Sherman of the State Department, the sole official spokesman for the three countries.

Today's talks were held on two floors of the Madison Hotel in Washington, where both delegations are staying. They did not touch on the Jewish holiday of Sukkot.

A Polish Cardinal Is Elected Pontiff

(Continued from Page 1)

reported to have supported Polish workers in demands for better wages and living conditions.

Politically he is regarded by specialists as a "pragmatist," who occasionally adopted more diplomatic positions toward Poland's Communist government than the strong-willed primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński.

Cardinal Wyszyński, beaming with joy, was standing next to his countryman as the new pontiff read his benediction and addressed the crowd.

Western European and particularly German prelates have been among those who advocated the election of a pope from a Communist country, arguing that the church would benefit from the leadership of a man who has personal knowledge of what it means to be a believer under a Communist regime.

Although it was too early to draw political conclusions from the election of a Polish prelate, political specialists here said they expected a toughening rather than a softening of the Vatican's policy toward Eastern Europe.

Many in the predominantly Italian crowd in Saint Peter's Square appeared stunned and taken aback when Cardinal Felici announced that a non-Italian had been chosen. But when the new pontiff spoke in Italian, and especially when he called it "our" language, the reaction changed quickly to warm receptiveness.

A young Italian who had expressed misgivings at first was among the first to jump and dance when the pope started talking in Italian.

Archbishop Paul Gregoire of Montreal, also in Saint Peter's Square, said: "The fact that new pope is not Italian expresses the universal dimension of the church, he makes a bridge between East and West."

He said that he remembered the new pope from a visit he made to Canada in 1976. The visiting prelate was popular and the churches were packed, he said. He added that the new pontiff had "a broad mind" and an excellent knowledge of foreign languages — English, French and German in addition to Italian.

The 111 cardinals who elected the new pope will remain secluded in the conclave until tomorrow morning.

It was not known how many votes the new pontiff had received on the decisive eighth ballot. He needed a majority of two-thirds plus one — or 75 votes.

Elation in Poland

From Wire Dispatches

WARSAW, Oct. 16 — Poles reacted with shock and elation to news that a countryman from the Communist-ruled nation had become

One good Scotch...



White Horse
Fine Old Scotch Whisky.

...deserves another.



Logan De Luxe
Scotch Whisky.

And Sets Aside the Differences

Carter Praises Work of 95th Congress

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Happily forgetting past differences, President Carter said yesterday that the record of accomplishment of the 95th Congress is "unmatched in more than a decade."

Mr. Carter, who flew to Camp David yesterday for a few days of rest, issued an exuberant statement that was all praise and no reservations, although some of the legislation, notably that on energy and taxes, fell far short of his requests.

"The American people can be justly proud of the work this Congress has done in solving some of the nation's most pressing problems," he said.

In an earlier statement, he cautioned that there would be no "overnight miracles."

Mr. Carter also described passage of the long-stalled National Energy Act as the "most important achievement" of the Congress. He said the legislation "will give our nation the tools we need to start down the road away from excessive dependence on foreign oil."

National Security

"The act," he said, "will protect our consumers and producers, enhance our national security and remove one of the most pressing causes of inflation and economic instability."

Mr. Carter did not mention the compromise \$18.6 billion tax-cut bill, but his advisers made it clear that it is within the budget ballpark and that he probably will sign it.

Only a few months ago, Mr. Carter was severely criticizing Congress for budget busing. But in his statement yesterday, he praised Congress for showing "an awareness of the urgent problem of inflation" and "demonstrating its sense

of fiscal responsibility" by sustaining his vetoes of the defense-appropriations and public-works bills.

Mr. Carter cited passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins full-employment bill, which passed after a major 11th-hour drive by the White House, as one of the ways Congress had acted to "ensure our economic future."

Cooperation, Harmony and Trust

Without mentioning his early frustrations with Congress, Mr. Carter attributed the legislative accomplishments to the "sense of cooperation, harmony and trust that has developed between my administration and the Congress."

He added that cooperation between the executive and legislative branches "has been unparalleled in recent years."

Mr. Carter also complimented Congress for approving his reorg-

U.S. Will Treat Alleged Victims Of Herbicide

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — The Veterans Administration says that it will provide medical treatment for any Vietnam War veteran who claims that he is suffering ill effects from the herbicide Agent Orange.

VA officials said last week that the government has begun a broad research program to learn whether veterans may suffer long-term health effects from the herbicide, used to defoliate Vietnamese jungle areas.

In the meantime, veterans who believe that exposure to the chemical has damaged their health will be treated at VA hospitals.

Dr. Paul Haber, chief medical director of the Veterans Administration, testified yesterday before a House subcommittee that about 500 Vietnam veterans have applied for disability benefits, claiming ill health as a result of exposure to Agent Orange.

Eight applications have been approved, 72 were turned down and the remainder are still pending, he said.

UN Sending Aid to Zaire

ROME, Oct. 16 (UPI) — The UN World Food Program announced today that it is sending \$1.6 million worth of emergency food aid to Zaire to help feed groups in drought-affected areas.

organization plans and the civil-service-reform program, both of which he said would help restore public trust in government.

On foreign policy and in the field of human rights, the president said the lawmakers "time and again" showed a willingness "to make courageous decisions to advance our national interest," citing the Panama Canal treaties, the lifting of the Turkish arms embargo and the Middle East arms sales package.



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A four-fold increase in passengers in 5 years on our network of 60 cities in 4 continents.

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Two demonstrators attack Douglas Coen, an official of the Ku Klux Klan in Mississippi, during demonstration in Boston as a policeman moves in to break up the scufflers.

4 Klansmen Attacked at Boston Anti-Busing Protest

BOSTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — Dozens of demonstrators carrying anti-Ku Klux Klan placards and chanting "Death to the Klan" yesterday attacked four Klansmen at an anti-busing rally at City Hall Plaza.

Throwing bricks and using their signs as clubs, the protesters assaulted two unidentified

Klansmen and two men identified by police as William Wilkinson, 36, the imperial wizard of the Invisible Empire of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and Douglas Coen, the grand dragon of Mississippi.

Police said that nine persons were arrested on charges including assault and battery, assault

with a dangerous weapon and assault on a police officer.

"We had our hands tied with guys throwing rocks," said Sgt. John O'Brien, who headed a detail of about 10 officers.

Eight persons, including Mr. Coen, the two unidentified Klansmen, and a police officer, were treated for cuts and bruises.

Puff of Smoke-Filled Rooms

Congress Adjourns in Burst of Politics

By Mary Russell and Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI) — The 95th Congress adjourned today in a burst of political activity. The House passed a bill to create a new federal agency to oversee the nation's nuclear power plants. The Senate passed a bill to create a new federal agency to oversee the nation's nuclear power plants.

Change of Heart

He was listed as a supporter of the energy package, an aide replied. "Well, make that 'no' — and I'll be there for the other New Jersey Democrats with me," Rep. Howard said.

Soon afterward, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill called President Carter a president said that he would not sign the highway bill.

Like the participants in a rathion dance contest, members of the House and Senate waltzed, a stumbled, then struggled to survive a session of at least 36 hours that ended the two-term of the 95th Congress.

There was high political drama, that confrontation with Rep. Howard, and low political humor, a great deal in between. Congressional dignity disappeared early on. By the end, the stocks of 4 in the Capitol's restaurants disappeared.

The mood in both houses flitted from tedium, testiness and giddiness. The giddiness in the House reached its peak at about 11 p.m. yesterday when retiring Rep. Dawson, R-Calif., fetched his phone and began to play oldies goodies in the Republican kitchen.

In the Senate, the marathon between a filibuster that lasted at least 15 hours. It was the work of a filibuster that lasted at least 15 hours. It was the work of a filibuster that lasted at least 15 hours.

Mr. Powell and Mr. Moore estimated themselves in an antechamber off the House floor, where they received a series of visitors. He was Rep. James Howard, D-N.J., chairman of a committee that had drafted a highway bill that Mr. Powell thought was too expensive.

Mr. Powell asked Rep. Howard whether he was going to vote on the bill he introduced in the House. Mr. Powell said he would sign the highway bill.

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Senate establishment, but whose dedication to many liberal causes remained intense through the final hours of his Senate term.

Sen. Abourezk had thought for months that the emerging energy program was a disaster for consumers and an unconscionable giveaway to the oil industry. He decided to make one last effort to block or alter the energy program, knowing that his attempt would exasperate Senate members anxious to adjourn.

His vehicle was a conference report on the tax aspects of the energy program, which gave credits for energy conservation to consumers (which Sen. Abourezk approved) and large credits to energy producers (which he opposed). By prearrangement, the Senate was scheduled to vote at 10 a.m. Saturday on a "cloture petition" to cut off debate on the energy tax measure.

That cloture vote carried easily, but under Senate rules, every senator can speak for an additional hour after cloture. With a handful of allies and a good deal of parliamentary resourcefulness, Sen. Abourezk tied the Senate up all day and night with quorum calls, appeals of parliamentary rulings from the chair and votes on motions to recommit the legislation to the conference committee.

Concrete Objectives Sen. Abourezk loves attention, and he likes to clown around. For Saturday's debate, he hired a "lame-duck intern," political prankster Dick Tuck, who sat by him on the Senate floor. But there was a method to Sen. Abourezk's madcap behavior — he had concrete objectives in mind.

His principal goal was to try to help allies in the House force that body to consider an alternate package of energy legislation.

He was listed as a supporter of the energy package, an aide replied. "Well, make that 'no' — and I'll be there for the other New Jersey Democrats with me," Rep. Howard said.

Soon afterward, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill called President Carter a president said that he would not sign the highway bill.

Like the participants in a rathion dance contest, members of the House and Senate waltzed, a stumbled, then struggled to survive a session of at least 36 hours that ended the two-term of the 95th Congress.

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Bitten Lawyer's Office Burgled

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Intruders have ransacked the law office of attorney Paul Morantz, who last week was seriously bitten by a rattlesnake placed in his mailbox. Authorities do not believe the break-in is related to the snake attack.

"It appears to be a common burglary," said Sgt. William Achen. Electric typewriters, a radio and a television set were stolen. Mr. Morantz is still hospitalized following the snake attack last Tuesday, but is reported to be in good condition.

Complaints in the rattlesnake attack, charging assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder, were being prepared today against Lance Kenton, 20, son of band leader Stan Kenton, and Joseph Musico, 28.

Medicare Pact For Americans Abroad Dies

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI) — One of the casualties of the end-of-session rush to adjourn Congress was House-approved legislation that would have authorized bilateral agreements to grant Medicare coverage to qualified U.S. citizens living abroad.

The bill, which included 24 other amendments to Medicare law, was passed on Sept. 18 by the House and sent to the Senate where it was shunted to the Finance Committee. That panel had approved its own Medicare amendment legislation. The Senate bill, however, did not include the overseas Medicare provision, and the House measure lay dormant before the panel.

Because of the shortage of time and the backlog of more urgent legislation, neither the House nor the Senate measure was enacted.

Supporters of the overseas Medicare legislation, which would have given the president authority to negotiate reciprocal agreements providing reciprocal medical care for eligible U.S. citizens abroad and foreigners in the United States, were expected to try again next year in the 96th Congress.

However, Rep. Ottinger's gambit didn't work in the House, as Sen. Abourezk found out shortly after midnight. At that point he called off the filibuster, and at 1 a.m. yesterday the Senate began the work it had hoped to start at 10 a.m. Saturday.

Did the anger of his colleagues upset Sen. Abourezk? Apparently not. He decided to quit more than a year ago, largely out of frustration with senatorial behavior, and since then his opinions have only hardened.

Late Saturday, Sen. Abourezk appeared in the radio-TV gallery of the Senate and asked if he had any regrets about ending of his Senate career. With the cameras rolling, he replied:

"I can't wait to get out of this chicken-shit outfit."

He was listed as a supporter of the energy package, an aide replied. "Well, make that 'no' — and I'll be there for the other New Jersey Democrats with me," Rep. Howard said.

Soon afterward, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill called President Carter a president said that he would not sign the highway bill.

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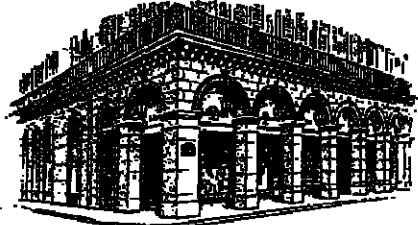
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Rainwear: the trench coat is back

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U.S. Disapproval Is Expected

Argentina Will Reprocess Plutonium

By Milton R. Benjamin

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 16 (AP) — The president of Argentina's Atomic Energy Commission, Adm. Raul Castro Madero, has disclosed that Argentina is about to start construction of an experimental plutonium reprocessing plant.

The decision is certain to dismay the Carter administration, which has sought to curb the spread of reprocessing plants because the plutonium they produce can be used to make nuclear weapons.

Adm. Castro said that the reprocessing plant, which will be built at the Ezeiza atomic center just outside of Buenos Aires, probably would be completed in the early 1980s.

This suggests that Argentina, the Latin American leader in nuclear technology, is likely to have its experimental facility in operation at least five years ahead of Brazil, which is scheduled to start building a laboratory-scale plant with West German aid in 1985.

Moreover, the Carter administration, which unsuccessfully mounted a major effort to halt the Brazilian deal, is unlikely to have much success in changing Argentina's plans, because Argentina does not intend to seek outside assistance.

"It will be done entirely nationally," Adm. Castro said. "It is difficult, but we have a very high level of scientists and professionals, so we think we will be able to build our own without any help."

Informed foreign observers take this contention very seriously because Argentine scientists and engineers built a laboratory-scale reprocessing plant at Ezeiza in the 1960s.

Adm. Castro said that this facility reprocessed some plutonium before it was dismantled in the early 1970s. Argentine sources said that

the fuel that was reprocessed in the first Ezeiza plant came from the reprocessing plant at the Constituyentes atomic center, also on the outskirts of Buenos Aires.

While Argentina has refused to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, contending that it discriminates against the non-weapon states, all of Argentina's nuclear facilities are under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. This is because Argentina's three nuclear research reactors, although designed and built locally, are fueled with enriched uranium supplied by the United States, which will only provide it to safeguarded facilities. The Atucha nuclear power plant — which in 1974 became the first and still the only operating nuclear power station in Latin America — also is under safeguards.

"We are de facto full-scope safeguards," Adm. Castro said. "When in the future we build a reprocessing plant, that will also be under safeguards from the very moment fuel — from either the research reactors or Atucha — comes in, because all fuel elements are under safeguards and they carry the safeguards along with them."

Despite this pledge, the Carter administration is certain to refuse to allow even minute quantities of the enriched uranium that the United States supplies for the research reactors to be reprocessed at Ezeiza.

Argentina, however, is working to achieve independence from foreign suppliers by striving to produce all of the materials needed to operate natural-uranium reactors.

A factory is under construction at Ezeiza that will fabricate the fuel elements needed to operate Atucha from the natural uranium present in large quantities in Argentina.

"We think that in the second part of next year, we will start fabrication on an industrial scale," Adm. Castro said.

Argentina also plans to start construction within the next month of an experimental heavy water plant, which is expected to go into operation in 1980 and produce two or three tons a year.

"Once we achieve all the know-how, we will be in a position to ask for bids for an industrial plant — 250 tons," Adm. Castro said.

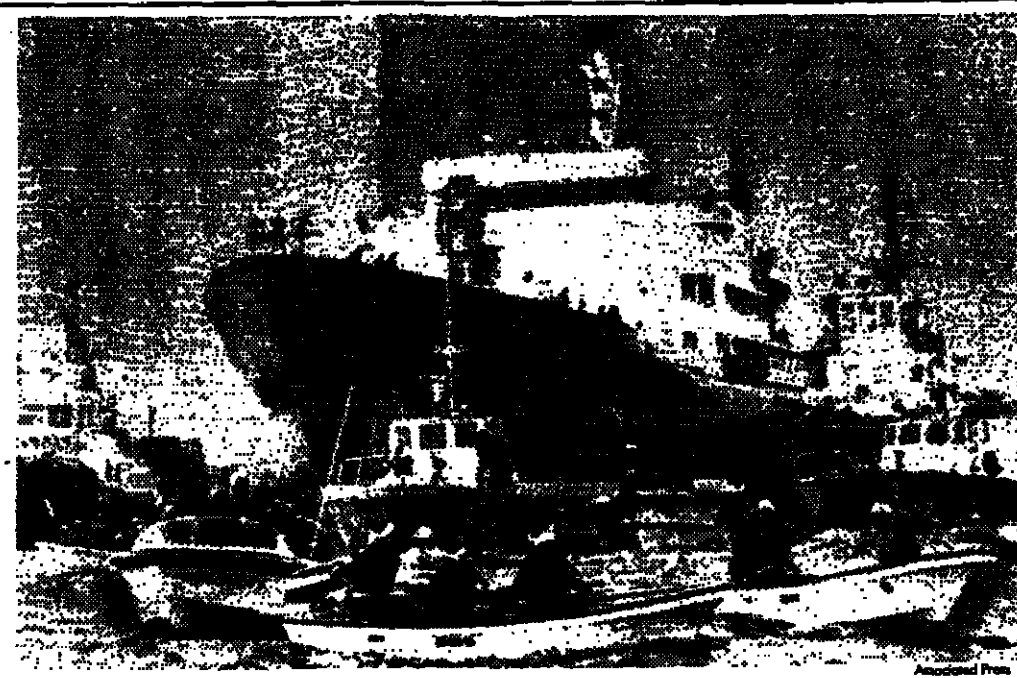
The United States and other major supplier nations also have been trying in recent years to halt the spread of heavy-water technology, which is regarded as a proliferation problem akin to reprocessing.

While heavy water is needed to operate a natural uranium power plant like Atucha, the ability to produce heavy water would give Argentina the capability of constructing a large natural uranium research reactor like Israel's Dimona — which yields enough plutonium to produce several nuclear weapons annually.

Adm. Castro emphasized that Argentina sees no need for nuclear weapons, but is determined to control the fuel cycle for the natural uranium power reactors it intends to continue constructing.

He said that Argentina believes that reprocessing will be economical by the 1990s, and that all countries in the future will have to reprocess.

"Now, the United States says, 'no reprocessing.' The day after, they will say 'yes,'" Adm. Castro said. "For a country like ours, it takes time to develop a new technology. So we are planning to be ready for the 1990s to be in a position to decide by ourselves whether to reprocess or not."



SMALL-CRAFT WARNINGS — The nuclear-powered ship Mutsu is harassed by small craft as it enters Sasebo Harbor in Japan for repairs expected to take three years. The boats were piloted by leftists and militant unionists who say that it is unsafe. The Mutsu, the target of anti-nuclear demonstrations since it developed a radiation leak on its maiden voyage four years ago, entered harbor using auxiliary engines. Repairs are expected to cost about \$29 million.

Nader Fears 'Central Corporate Distribution'

Big U.S. Firms Cash In on Solar Power

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)

For years, consumer advocate Ralph Nader and others have been pressing the government to underwrite the development of solar power as an alternative to the traditional forms of energy dispensed by American industry.

Finally, the government has responded. Spending to aid solar development will reach almost \$500

million this year — a 10-fold increase in five years — and promises to grow by hundreds of millions next year.

But Mr. Nader is not happy. To his chagrin, a group of Fortune 500 giants, ranging from Atlantic Richfield to Westinghouse, has taken up the solar cause. The large corporations of which he is so wary have become the major beneficiaries of his efforts.

"A lot of the big companies are riding in on big DOE (Department of Energy) contracts," Mr. Nader said, suggesting that once the solar energy industry is at peak development it could replicate the auto or steel industry. If that happens, Mr. Nader asked, "How are we going to 'decouple' from central corporate distribution?"

Atlantic Richfield bought Solar Technology International, now Arco Solar. Mobil Oil bought Tyco Laboratories, now Mobil Tyco. And Shell Oil is the major stockholder to win Solar Energy Systems. Others, such as Exxon and Motorola, have preferred to build their own companies.

Others Approached

Anthony Clifford, an executive with the largest remaining independent solar cell company, Solarex, said, "We have been approached by numerous Fortune 500 companies, including several major oil companies."

Some solar advocates say this is necessary to press the development and commercialization of technologies which are still capital intensive. A recent Department of Energy study completed by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory said that the oil companies and the so-called systems companies, such as the large aerospace firms, are in the best position because of their financial staying power and management.

The fact that these corporations have joined the environmentalists and consumer advocates in backing solar power is seen by Department of Energy Assistant Secretary for Solar Applications Omi Walden as a positive sign. "It means that solar has a truly national constituency, which is what is needed if we are to develop it."

Obviously, the corporations foresee big profits. "Ten years from now, the solar industry will be a big business," said Sheldon Butt, president of the Solar Energy Industries Association.

At the moment, however, solar power is largely uneconomic and dependent on subsidies. Still, it has a big following on Capitol Hill.

"Nobody is anti-solar in Washington in a political sense," said Denis Hayes, head of a national solar lobby coalition.

94% in Favor

A recent Harris Survey found 94 percent of respondents in favor of solar energy development.

This popularity is not lost on the Congress.

Last week the Senate approved a House-passed bill under which the government would buy \$1.5 billion worth of photovoltaic cells over 10 years — a big shot in the arm for companies such as Solarex, Westinghouse, and Arco Solar.

The Senate also passed a measure that could waive the 4-cent-a-gallon federal motor fuel tax on gasoline, a mix of gasoline and alcohol. Gasohol can be made from grain, wood chips, sugar, even cheese. Many big grain companies, Holly Sugar, Archer Daniel Midland and Standard Brands, are major supporters of the measure.

There are also millions of dollars in tax credits in the Carter energy plan for homeowners and commercial building owners who install solar equipment. Congressional analysts say these credits will spur as much as \$1.5 billion in new sales yearly until the credit runs out in 1985. The beneficiaries of the credit

would be the major heating and cooling manufacturers, including Grumman, General Motors, Aluminum Co. of America, General Electric and the metals giant, Asarco.

One of the most heavily lobbied solar projects that failed in Congress this year was the solar-power satellite, Sunsat. The satellite system would cost up to \$60 billion and was pushed by the aerospace industry, including companies such as Boeing, Martin Marietta, Westinghouse and General Electric.

Welsh Bird Sanctuaries Threatened by Oil Slick

MILFORD HAVEN, Wales, Oct. 16 (AP) — Despite cleanup operations, a million gallons of oil spilled from a Greek tanker off the Welsh coast is still a major threat to seabirds and to one of Europe's finest bird sanctuaries, officials said today.

A flotilla of British ships sprayed detergents yesterday on a 10-by-6-mile slick from the listing tanker Christos Ritas which ran onto coastal rocks Thursday and began leaking its cargo of 10.3 million gallons of Iranian crude oil.

The operation was partially successful, officials said. High winds caused some patches of oil to break away and endanger the beaches of St. Brides Bay and the bird sanctuary of Grassholme Island, a nesting place for thousands of birds.

James Cadbury, head of research for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, said he has received reports that about 200 birds and some seals have been

But See Violations

Senators Conclude Park Bought No Real Influence

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — There is no evidence that any senator was influenced by South Korean money, the Senate Ethics Committee said in releasing its final report, but up to three senators or their aides may have broken laws in taking it.

In the report released today, the committee concludes:

• The Justice Department should investigate "substantial credible evidence" that Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., or an aide broke a law by taking money from a lobbyist friend of Tongson Park in the Capitol.

The 1948 law, apparently never enforced, prohibits congressmen from taking campaign contributions on federal property. Sen. Bayh denies that he did so.

The late Sen. Hubert Humphrey's 1972 presidential campaign broke a law by not reporting a contribution of at least \$5,000 from Mr. Park but there is no evidence that Sen. Humphrey knew about the money.

• The late Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., broke the same law by not reporting a \$1,000 campaign contribution he admitted he got from Mr. Park in 1972.

The committee says neither Sen. McClellan, if he were alive, nor any former Humphrey campaign aide could be prosecuted now because statutes of limitation ran out in 1975.

But the committee said it is turning all evidence it has in the Bayh case over to the Justice Department for a "determination whether prosecution is appropriate."

Leaders of the ethics committee emphasized at a news conference that their investigation found no evidence that any senator was influenced by South Korean money.

Further, Sen. Harrison Schmidt, the committee's vice chairman, said, "The element of misconduct was extremely small."

The report quotes Edward Merrigan, a Washington lawyer and lobbyist, as saying he gave Sen. Bayh \$1,000 at Mr. Park's request, during a meeting in Sen. Bayh's Capitol office Oct. 8, 1974.

Mr. Park testified that he contributed an additional \$1,500 to \$1,800 to Sen. Bayh's campaign, possibly at the same meeting but to a Bayh aide, Jason Bennett, before Sen. Bayh arrived.

Allegations Denied

Both Sen. Bayh and Mr. Bennett said they refused to take any contribution from Mr. Park and legally took the \$1,000 from Mr. Merrigan outside of federal property.

The report says that "if either contribution was received at that meeting, then a crime was committed."

Moreover, if Mr. Park's contribution was accepted, then a second crime may have been committed because the contribution was not publicly reported, it says.

The report concludes that Sen. Humphrey's 1972 presidential campaign committee did violate that law by not reporting a contribution of at least \$5,000 in cash from Sen. Park.

But it says "there is no evidence that Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey was ever aware of the 1972 contribution."

2 Soviet Spies Are Free in U.S.

Till Sentencing

NEWARK, N.J., Oct. 16 (AP) — Two Russians convicted of espionage against the United States will remain free at least until they are sentenced to a federal prison today. Judge Frederick Lacey announced the pair, however, that "this is no indication of what this court will do on Oct. 30," which is the date for sentencing.

"Discussions have taken place at the highest levels of government," said U.S. Attorney Robert DeLoe, who concurred with a defense motion to allow the two to remain free in the custody of Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin.

Judge Lacey ruled in the case of Rudolf Chernyayev, 43, and Valdie Enger, 39. The two former United Nations employees, who face maximum penalties of life imprisonment, were convicted Friday of charges that they attempted to pass U.S. defense secrets to the Soviet Union.

Despite a letter from Mr. Dobrynin guaranteeing their presence at any court session, Judge Lacey said that the pair "demonstrate they hold no love for this country and would do everything they could to destroy it."

American Wins Nobel Economics Prize

(Continued from Page 1)

mist — in the widest sense of that word — and his name is associated, most of all, with publications on structure and decision-making within economic organizations, a relatively new area of economic research," the academy said.

The academy in explaining Prof. Simon's achievement said:

"What is new in Simon's ideas is, most of all, that he rejects the assumption made in the classic theory of the firm as an omniscient, rational, profit-maximizing entrepreneur."

"In his epoch-making book 'Administrative Behavior,' and in a number of subsequent books, he described the company as an adaptive system of physical, personal and social components that are

held together by a network of intercommunications and by the willingness of its members to cooperate and strive towards a common goal."

Use of Ideas

Prof. Simon developed his ideas to an extent where they could be used for scientific studies, but they also applied to the systems and techniques of planning, budgeting and control that are used in modern business and public administration, the academy said.

It said his ideas had been used successfully to explain and predict such diverse activities as the distribution of access to information and decision-making within companies, market adjustment to limited competition, choosing investment portfolios and choosing a country in which to establish a foreign investment.

Prof. Simon is the fourth American this year to win a Nobel Prize, joining Dr. Daniel Nathans and Dr. Hamilton Smith, who shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine for the discovery of restriction enzymes, and the Yiddish-language writer Isaac Bashevis Singer, who won the literature prize.

The physics and chemistry prizes will be announced tomorrow. A date for awarding of the peace prize in Oslo has not been set.

Other Contributions

Besides the decision-making process, Prof. Simon has also made other important contributions to economics, the academy said.

"For example, his interest in simplifying and understanding complex decision-making situations led him at an early stage to the problem of breaking down complex equation systems. His studies of single 'casual order' in such systems have been of particular importance," the academy said.

Prof. Sime Carlsson of the academy described Prof. Simon as "very sharp, witty, humorous and it is a

great pleasure to attend his seminars. The great advantage with his ideas is that they correspond very closely to the real situation in companies around the world."

In his theories on the organization of a company, Prof. Simon replaced the entrepreneur — whose only interest according to the classic theory was profit-making — by a number of cooperating decision makers.

"[Their] capacities for rational action are limited both by a lack of knowledge about the total consequences of their decisions and by personal and social ties," the academy said.

Since these decision-makers cannot choose a best alternative, as the classic entrepreneur, they have to content with a satisfactory alternative.

"Individual companies, therefore, strive not to maximize profit but to find acceptable solutions to acute problems," the academy said.

Karpov Protests

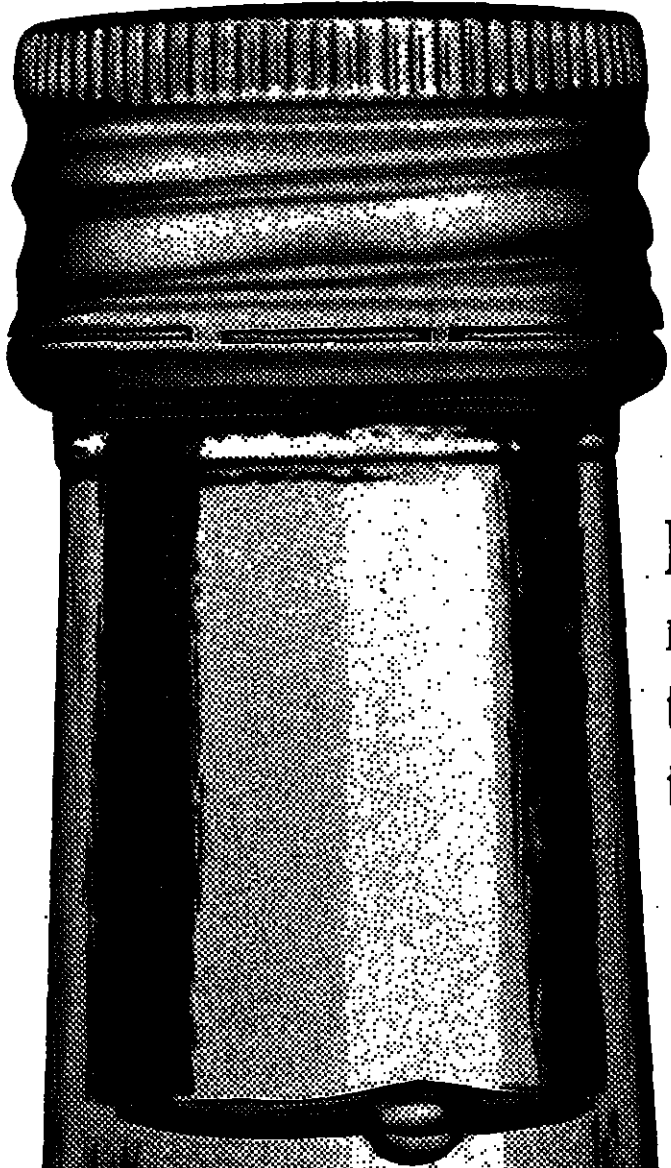
Korchnoi Antics

BAGUIO, Philippines, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — Soviet world chess champion Anatoly Karpov today accused challenger Viktor Korchnoi of deliberate provocation and psychological pressure.

With the rivals now tied 5-5 in the search for six victories, Karpov lodged an official protest with the seven-member jury about his opponent's controversial play and meditation activities with teachers from the Indian Anand Marg sect.

His action was reminiscent of Mr. Korchnoi's own moves several weeks ago when, trailing two games to five, he accused Dr. Vladimir Zoukhhar, the psychologist on the Soviet delegation, of trying to hypnotic power to disturb his game.

Moskovskaya and Stolichnaya. Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.

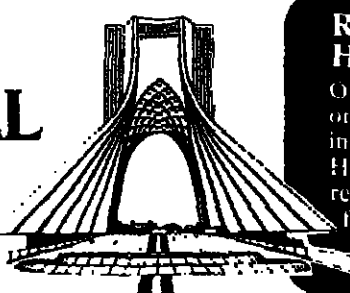


However other vodkas may describe themselves, there's one thing they just can't claim.

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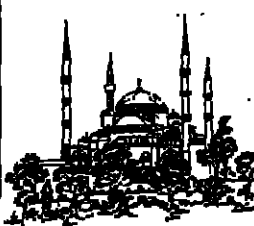
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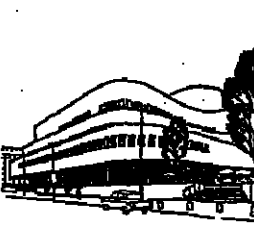
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18,000 Await Transfer

Vietnamese Refugee Flow Strains Malaysian Camps

By Henry Kamm

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Oct. 16 (NYT) — Vietnamese refugees are arriving here in small fishing boats in numbers far outstripping the present willingness of the government to accept them, and refugee officials are concerned that the flow will continue to increase at the same rate this month, despite bad weather and high seas.

So far this year, 6,500 Vietnamese have left Malaysian camps for the United States, compared to a total for all of last year of 1,500. About 6,000 have emigrated to other countries, mainly Australia.

However, the United States pledged itself this year to admit all boat refugees who cannot find permanent asylum in another country, while setting the total Indochinese refugee quota at 25,000 yearly. This has been somewhat increased recently by a pooling of refugee quotas for the two hemispheres, which may provide several thousand more places for Indochinese refugees.

But with 115,000 Laotian and Cambodian refugees waiting from camps in Thailand, 18,000 Vietnamese here, and an increased flow of Vietnamese to the Philippines and Hong Kong as well as Malaysia, refugee programs of the countries of permanent asylum are heavily oversubscribed. While the United States has accepted the principle of allowing a limited number of refugees to resettle there, no Asian country is willing to let Vietnamese stay indefinitely.

And as the flow of Vietnamese continues — and perhaps it will increase later this year with better weather — the discrepancy between the United States pledge to offer asylum to all those unable to find homes elsewhere and the ceiling on the total number it is willing to accept becomes increasingly evident.

For the time being, refugee officials say, there is no change in Malaysian policy. But they report also that Kuala Lumpur is showing signs of increasing concern. It has declared all refugee camps as special security areas and has sharply limited access. Journalists are not allowed to visit them.

Any change in Malaysia's attitude, the officials say, will lead to more deaths at sea. Current refugee programs of Western countries are no more than "a finger in the dike," a Western official here said.

Moreover, if Mr. Park's committee had accepted the refugees, it may have been a relief to the government, which has been reluctant to accept them. The report says that the government has been reluctant to accept them, and that the government has been reluctant to accept them.

Significantly, the flow was hardly affected this year by the monsoon.

Soviet Spies Free in Gromyko Ends Romania Visit

NEWARK, N.J., Oct. 16 (UPI) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko flew home to Moscow yesterday following a two-day visit to Bucharest, which was seen by Balkan observers as an effort to smooth relations strained by Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania in August.

A report by Yugoslavia's Tanjug news agency from Bucharest said Mr. Gromyko had met with top-level Romanian officials and had discussed with them bilateral and global issues. Other reports said he had met with Romanian President Nicolai Ceausescu.

Mr. Gromyko went to Bucharest at the Romanians' invitation, according to Tass.

Canada to Accept Refugees

JAKARTA, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Canada will accept 50 Vietnamese refugees a month in an effort to reduce the number living in temporary camps, a spokesman for the Canadian Embassy said today.



W. Eugene Smith, with his wife, Aileen, in 1975 photograph.

Obituaries

W. Eugene Smith, Won Praise for Photo Essays

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 16 (AP) — Photographer W. Eugene Smith, 60, who received wide praise for a photographic essay on the catastrophic effects of mercury poisoning in a Japanese fishing village, died yesterday from injuries in a fall.

Mr. Smith had been recovering from a severe stroke last December. He struck his head Saturday while shopping and was taken to the University of Arizona Hospital.

His most recent photographic essay, "Minamata: Life Sacred and Profane," was noted for its depictions of grotesquely disfigured children, whose parents lived in a Japanese village located downstream from a chemical plant. He was severely beaten by local thugs while working on that story.

Mr. Smith was named one of the world's greatest photographers in a survey by Popular Photography magazine in 1958. He first won recognition for his work in Life magazine in the 1940s and 1950s.

Taught at University

Just before his stroke, Mr. Smith joined the University of Arizona Journalism and Art Faculty, and had been scheduled to begin teaching last January, until the stroke delayed his plans. He had taught a summer course and was teaching a graduate class this semester.

He had donated much of his works and papers to the University of Arizona Center for Creative Photography.

One of his best-known pictures, "Walk to Paradise," shows two of his children strolling out of the woods into a sunlit clearing.

He was born in Wichita, Kan., and began taking pictures as a teenager for local newspapers. In 1937,

Breakfast Food Publicity Called False in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP) — The government is being asked to ban a commercial that a consumer group says is misleading and has contributed to \$31.6 million in overcharges since 1973.

The Center for Science in the Public Interest, a nonprofit group, attacked an advertising claim for the breakfast cereal Total that "it would take 16 ounces of the leading natural cereal to equal the vitamins in 1 ounce of fortified Total."

The center said that the claim is true only for those vitamins that have been added to Total.

In Minneapolis, a Robert Hatch, vice president of General Mills, which manufactures Total, defended the product and said that there have been no overcharges.

The group said that Total is similar to another General Mills cereal, Wheaties, except that Total is fortified with more vitamins and minerals. It said that the extra nutrients cost General Mills about 2 cents for a 12-ounce box but that Total for 30 cents more than Wheaties.

"We calculate that this overcharge cost the public approximately \$31.6 million since 1973," the center said.

Mr. Hatch said that it would be cheaper for consumers to eat Total than to eat Wheaties plus take a vitamin pill.

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People's Daily Reports Thousands Flee Jobs on Farms

Youth Unemployment Admitted as Problem in China

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG, Oct. 16 — Peking has acknowledged that thousands of Chinese youths who have fled back to the cities from their mandatory tours of duty in the countryside are creating a problem familiar in the West but new to China — teen-age unemployment.

The Chinese media had previously cited high unemployment rates in the United States as evidence of capitalism's failings and implied that Communist societies were immune. But last week the People's Daily admitted for the first time that "the phenomenon of 'people finding no work to do' exists" in China, too, especially among the young.

While no figures were supplied on the number of idle workers nationally, the newspaper indicated that unemployment had become a serious concern in some regions.

"Solving the unemployment problem in cities and townships is a matter of major importance," the three-part People's Daily commentary was headlined. The article was particularly unusual in that it admitted that a substantial number of the 16 million high school graduates sent to the countryside under orders from the late Mao Tse-tung have been drifting back to the cities illegally and leading a hand-to-mouth existence there.

Mao's successors, it appears from the People's Daily, are taking a lenient stand toward these runaways. Instead of censuring the youths and returning them to their rural posts — the standard punishment under Mao — the administration of Premier Hua Kuo-feng seems to be trying to put them to work in the cities. That, however, is not easy because of their number.

In Tsinan

In Tsinan, a city of one million that is the capital of Shantung province, about 68,000 persons were carried on the jobless rolls last year, the People's Daily reported.

Animals Win Declaration of World Rights

PARIS, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — A universal declaration of the rights of animals was proclaimed at UNESCO headquarters yesterday to mark a World Day of Animal Rights.

The declaration, which is to be distributed internationally by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, was read in the presence of leaders of animal protection movements from many countries.

Meanwhile, in Verdun, a woman who owns 15 cats was fined 600 francs (\$143) for beating a neighbor's cat to death with a garden rake.

The woman reportedly killed the cat because it tried to steal meat from one of her pets. She was convicted of grave assault on a domestic animal and ordered to pay an additional 50 francs in court costs.

The People's Daily reported in January, for example, that some of the 16 million "sent-down youths" would be relieved of field work and transferred to new jobs in industry, trade, education and communications.

Economists here had assumed that, despite job opportunities in expanding industries and government bureaucracy, the majority of uprooted youths would have to remain on the farm for life. China's industrial base was still too small, the analysts said, to provide white-collar jobs for the millions of graduates from its high schools.

The People's Daily account of Tsinan's employment picture, however, suggests that the party hierarchy may now believe that the talents of its youth can be put to better use in the city, even if there is some short-term unemployment.

That attitude may make it more difficult to persuade young people to try farm life. "If the party no longer makes a fuss about runaways returning to the cities, then why would any city kid want to go to the countryside in the first place?" a diplomat here said.

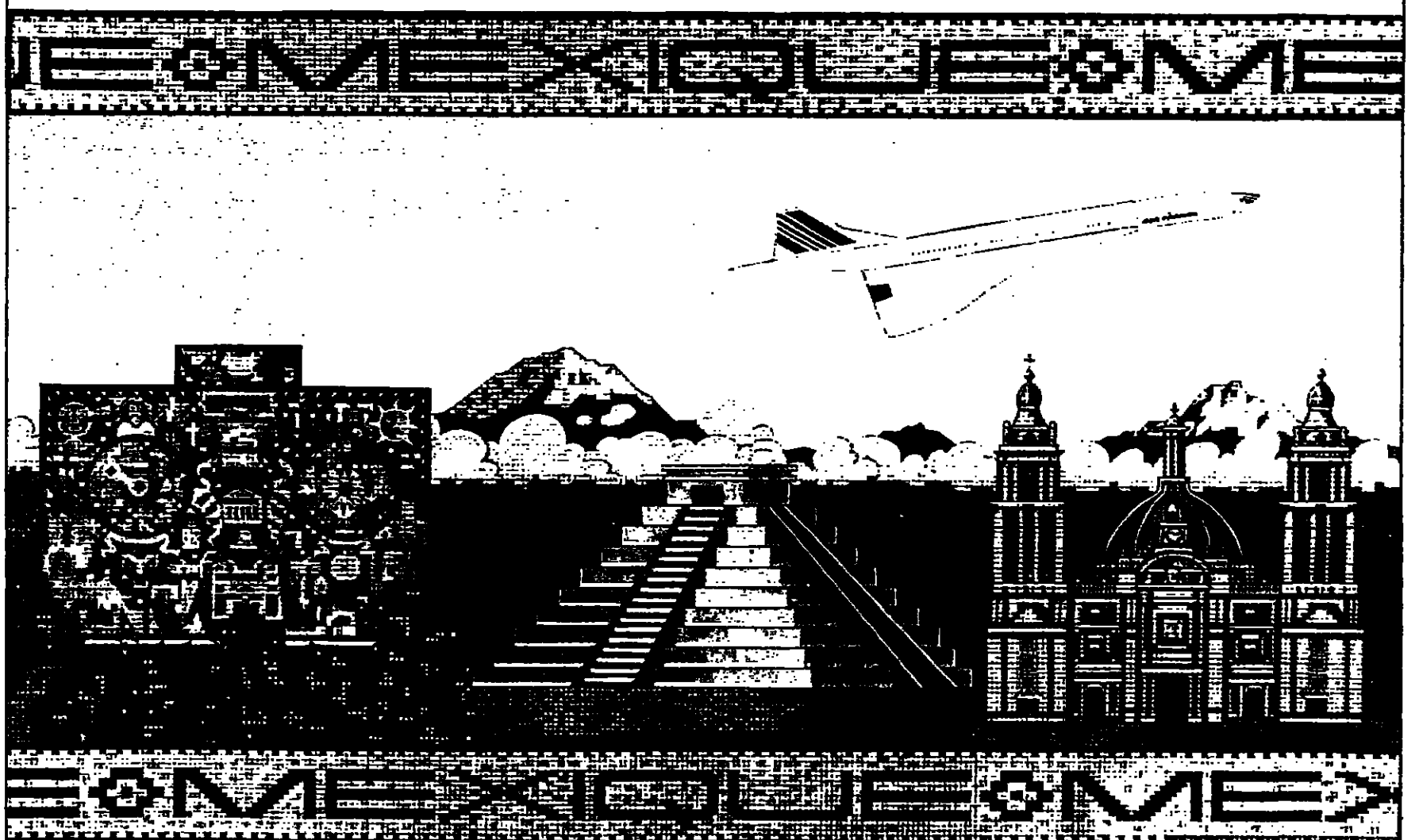
Salyut Crewmen Start 5th Month

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (AP) — Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalchuk and Alexander Ivanchenkov today began their fifth month in space aboard the orbiting station Salyut-6.

Tass said that the cosmonauts, who were lofted into space on June 16, were feeling well and continuing their regular routine of photography, scientific experiments and physical exercises.

The current flight, now at 123 days, is the second manned Soviet space shot to top the U.S. record of 84 days, set more than four years ago.

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Economics on Capitol Hill

Considering the lengthy woes of the dollar and Washington's apparent inability to cope with them, there is considerable irony in the number of Nobel Prizes for economics that Americans have accumulated during the brief decade in which those prizes have been given. But it is possible that the donors this time are being more realistic, if, indeed, they are not offering some pointed advice to the United States. For Herbert Simon, the present winner, has been awarded the prize because of his studies of decision-making in determining economic policy. In other words, he is not honored for work in the dismal science itself but in the often dismal means men use in attempting to cope with that science.

Since economics may follow its own laws but is much played upon by human devices, learning what people do to economics can be just as important as the thing itself. The United States is presently facing an economic future that has men in public office cautious and many in private enterprise alarmed. So it needs strong and viable policies, administered by the president and made into law by Congress, backed by public opinion. But as the 95th Congress has amply demonstrated, and as Mr. Carter's various stands suggest, the first two elements of policy-making cannot be effective unless the third is manifest. And since the popular will manifests itself in many ways, from local elections to soundings taken by opinion polls, Congress, most immediately responsible to the voters, is the most uncertain.

All of the House and a third of the Senate will appear before their electors next month. Both as a means of being re-elected and as a demonstration of their responsibility to the people, they wanted to know what the voters wanted, and either delayed until they could get clear signals or fought for their own constituency when they believed they had a clue. The result was a painfully long-drawn-out

struggle over virtually all of Mr. Carter's proposals and modifications of them at almost every level.

There are those who blame Mr. Carter for this, for not knowing how to address a Congress or at least for a costly period of learning the technique. But it cannot be forgotten that opinion in the United States is in flux. There is still the legacy of Vietnam and Watergate to work against White House leadership; there is also the effect of inflation, both as a general hardship in increasing prices and as the very specific problem of taxes rising as private income tries to match rising costs.

This was a Democratic Congress; it did not represent, as in Harry Truman's day, a fight between a Republican Congress and a Democratic president. But it was aware of a growing restlessness within the United States over taxes — Proposition 13 was only one indication of that. And there was a growing consciousness of the waste and corruption that so often accompanies governmental ventures into the broader fields of economics. The result was increasing caution in such aspects of federal activity as were once summed up (in another period of economic disturbance) by the words "New Deal."

Congress has not turned its back on the need for a national policy to stimulate the economy and take care of those hurt by the recession. The next month will demonstrate how strong, and how effective, the conservative drift among voters has become. But the certainties of some appeals to the national Treasury have been shattered; the main question is whether they will be replaced by another set, by a fear of taxation that will cripple the national ability to provide truly necessary services. The United States has known, since 1932, a truly massive change in respect to what government can and should do. The 95th Congress has by no means reverted to the old ways. But the coming elections should demonstrate whether its caution was enough to satisfy the vote

Mexico's Oil

Mexico is discovering, to its own astonishment, that it evidently has the resources to become one of the world's great oil producers. In the United States, this nation of optimists, a lot of people have immediately begun to assume that U.S. dependence on Arab sources will now sharply decline and that any need for conservation has ended. Both conclusions are incorrect. The Mexican discoveries are greatly to be welcomed, both for Mexico's sake and for its future customers. But the development of an increasing U.S.-Mexican trade in oil, on terms satisfactory on both sides of the border, is going to be a considerable test of U.S. diplomatic skill.

The gigantic scale of the Mexican fields has only gradually become apparent. Pemex, the Mexican state oil monopoly, was highly conservative in the reports that it sent along to its government. As for the Mexican government, it felt no obligation to tell the world. But estimates have steadily risen over the past two years, and last month President Lopez Portillo announced figures that would put Mexico's potential production in a class with Saudi Arabia's. That kind of estimate is always speculative, but there is more than enough evidence to establish that these new reserves are extremely impressive.

Since Mexico has oil and the United States is ready to buy, there's a widespread tendency here to assume that it's just a matter of connecting the pipes. People who think that is so might usefully reflect on the parallels between Mexico and Iraq, another country with very large reserves. The Iraqis have been expanding production over the past decade — but slowly and with the most extreme care not to allow any foreign company or customer any degree of influence in their oil policy. The rate at which Iraq sells oil is measured to its internal development requirements, not to the needs of its customers abroad. It would not be surprising if Mexico followed the Iraqi example.

Mexico was the first country to expropriate foreign oil operations, in 1938, and oil occupies a special place in the theory and practice of Mexican nationalism. But there are good economic reasons for Mexicans to think twice about moving rapidly to very high levels of production. The great central preoccupation of Mexican economic planning is the country's population growth rate, one of the highest in the world. Only 15 years ago there were 40 million Mexicans. Today there are 64 million, and by the end of the century there will be more than 120 million.

Working with the World Bank, the Mexican government is moving toward development plans that emphasize agriculture and labor-intensive industries, to provide food and jobs. The government intends to use its oil revenues to finance this kind of expansion. Capital-intensive industry is likely to be deferred.

Certainly Mexico will sell its oil for no less than the world price. Unfortunately, the United States has badly mishandled a preliminary test case involving natural gas. The Mexicans offered gas at a price linked to the cost of heating oil. The U.S. government has refused to approve the sale, apparently out of fear that it might derail the extremely fragile compromise on the natural gas pricing bill. Understandably, the Mexicans are offended to find their interests given second place to the Carter administration's transient political embarrassments. But there are more substantial differences ahead. Mexico has already indicated that its attitude toward oil and gas sales will be affected by U.S. positions on issues like Mexican immigration and access to the U.S. market for Mexican agricultural and industrial products.

The U.S. position in this kind of negotiation is not going to be a comfortable one. U.S. oil consumption is still rising rapidly — more rapidly than Mexico is likely to expand oil production. The United States continues to be a buyer in a seller's market.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

South Vietnam's Refugees

There was certainly much evil, cruelty and corruption in South Vietnam before the Communists won control. But conditions were never so bad that refugees were forced to escape to freedom in small wooden boats.

at awful risk to their lives. Wherever communism takes over, whether in East Germany or in South Vietnam, the same scenario repeats itself: People risk almost certain death to get away.

— From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 16, 1903

NEW YORK — Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, last night issued a communication to all the building trade unions in New York and its vicinity, in which he says that "sympathetic strikes" have undoubtedly led to most of the trouble here. He counsels all the unions which have not done so to accept the employers' plan, and return to work quickly. Sympathetic strikes at construction sites are prohibited under this agreement. Such strikes bring fearful memories of the un-American closed-shop policy.

Fifty Years Ago
October 16, 1928

JERUSALEM — Fresh disturbances have been caused here as the result of the construction of two upper layers of stones on the top of the Wailing Wall by Moslems, who control the area in which stands also the Omar Mosque. The British district commissioner has refused to interfere and justifies the building on the strength of an old ruling that the Jewish temples at that section above ground and which the Jews worship is the property of the Omar Mosque. The Jewish community has filed a protest.



Gone With the 'Wind Faction'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — No nation denounces opportunism like China. We give credit to a politician for being flexible when he leans our way; but in China, wall posters are slapped up castigating the unhappy centrist as a member of the despised "wind faction."

Peking's Liberation Army Daily once described the main features of "those who follow the wind" as "They're like grass growing atop a wall, bending with the wind. They are as changeable as clouds and rain. Their necks function like ball bearings and their waists like spring bands, and wind ganges are planted on their heads."

This dish of sizzling rhetorical rice was recalled last week as Wu Teh — pronounced "Woo-Duh" — was fired from his job as mayor of Peking. For years, Wu Teh has been the man in the middle, the foremost member of what his enemies call "the wind faction." The fall of Wu Teh signals a disturbing trend in the small circle that rules a billion human beings.

Mayor Wu came to power in the mid-1960s, taking advantage of the Cultural Revolution headed by the most radical faction of Mao's followers. A decade later — with the ideologically pure "Gang of Four" dominant in China during Mao's last days — it was Wu Teh who was responsible for keeping public order in Peking.

When the anti-radicals brought off their great riot in Tiananmen Square, Wu walked a tightrope. At first he let the rioters make their point showing affection for the late Chou En-lai, and then Wu cracked a few skulls to show that the followers of Chen and his right-hand man, Teng Hsiao-ping, were not running China.

A few months later, Wu went with the anti-radical way the wind was blowing. As the "Shanghai radicals" made their bid for solitary power, Wu joined the plot concocted by Hua Kuo-feng (Mao's Chief of secret police and successor) to lure them to Peking where Mao and her cohorts were all arrested. Thus Wu could claim some credentials as being part of the "smashing of the Gang of Four."

But Teng Hsiao-ping, 74, and now China's No. 2 man, did not forget Wu's old associations in the Cultural Revolution. Nor did those

who rioted at Tiananmen Square forget who read out the order abolishing their demonstration.

Last year, in Peking's Great Hall of the People, I asked a high party official why wall posters were permitted in Peking denouncing Wu Teh. He answered that there was free speech in China, which meant that vengeance-minded followers of Teng had permission to harass and worry Mayor Wu, who had not suffered under the Gang of Four.

Finally, last week, Teng felt strong enough to demand Wu's scalp, and Chairman Hua evidently went along. And now to the point of this piece: How does all this Chinese Communist infighting affect us?

The fall of Wu means that the anti-radical followers of Teng are not content with the humiliation of the top leadership of the faction that once ground them into the ground. It means that thousands of leaders of the local level in China remain to be rooted out and will be replaced by men uncontaminated by compromise.

One might assume that would be good for the West: after all, anti-radical Teng wants more trade with the West, and wants to speed up oil development and industrialization. Teng will welcome energy czar James Schlesinger to Peking next week, as both display interest in increased trade potential and solidarity against Soviet expansionism.

But the worrisome fact is that the Teng faction is bent on revenge. Men in their 70s who were forced out a decade ago, are now punishing the younger men.

Time is against Mr. Teng. Instead of absorbing the younger "wind faction," he is tilting against it. This is likely to create a strong and resentful underground, waiting for the chance to drive out the aging leadership and to reject its philosophy.

Anyone prognosticating the future of China is reading tea leaves, but here is one way to read them: The leaders, who now have the upper hand, are doing what the "gang" they overthrew would have done — demanding purity. No centrists need apply.

That is a mistake. Chairman Hua, who did not do at all badly during the Cultural Revolution,

surely must feel the hot breath of Mr. Teng's retribution.

The desire for vengeance, and the elimination of middlemen, is an invitation to Chinese instability — bad for the United States, good for the Russians. In the long run, eliminating the "wind faction" may stir the winds of change.

Rhodesia: A Bizarre Interlude

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — A dozen years ago, on a visit to Rhodesia, I had an off-the-record talk with a member of Ian Smith's cabinet. He told me that sanctions against the white minority government were ineffective, as the well-stocked stores Salisbury in made evident. The world was ready to accept the rebel state, he said. Then he lowered his voice.

"You probably wonder why the British government is still trying to stand in our way," he said in a confidential tone. "Well, I can tell you. Harold Wilson is a Communist."

That bizarre conversation comes to mind as the Rhodesian drama plays itself out. History is likely to see the whole episode of Rhodesia's independence under white rule, from 1965 to whenever the country becomes Zimbabwe, as a bizarre interlude. But it actually has quite a lot to tell us — about Britain as well as Africa, and about the realities of power in the world.

As colonial rule faded out elsewhere, a relative handful of whites — 250,000 among more than 4 million Africans — proposed to govern Rhodesia indefinitely and enjoy most of its economic rewards. Few of the whites had any stature or experience in public life. The man who thought Prime Minister Wilson was a Communist was not the only one in the government who sounded like a Birch Society pamphlet.

Such an enterprise could survive against the world's opposition seemed, on the face of it, far-fetched. And the world did disapprove. The United Nations voted sweeping economic sanctions. Britain, from whom the Rhodesian whites had declared their independence, vowed to end their rebellion

quickly. Mr. Wilson said it would be a matter of "weeks, not months."

But Rhodesia did survive. Year after year it slipped the necessary imports through the sanctions apparatus, and found buyers for enough of its products to keep its economy afloat. Why was expectation so confounded?

British weakness was one reason. If such a decade earlier had shown that Britain could no longer exercise power at a distance, Rhodesia brought that truth home in humiliation. Or so it appears as one looks back at the performance of the principal factor on the British side, Prime Minister Wilson.

At the very beginning, Mr. Wilson forewarned the one action that might have ended the rebellion quickly: sending troops. Britain did not have the resources to send a large number, but some thought a symbolic force might have been enough to bring the Rhodesians back to the Queen they had so often cheered.

Instead, Mr. Wilson postured. He kept saying that sanctions would soon "bite." Twice he met Mr. Smith aboard British warships, where for all the tough talk, he tried to tempt Mr. Smith with large concessions. The Economist of London, looking back at that period of receding sanity, wrote mockingly of "gritty Mr. Wilson, the hero of so many battles with sanctimoniousness about H.M.S. Tiger and Fearless."

Sir Harold (as he became after leaving office) said last April that sanctions had failed because the United States had been weak and Gen. de Gaulle had "cheated" and let French oil go to Rhodesia. Then, last month, a British official report said that British oil had gone to Rhodesia by subterfuge — and that the government officials had known all about it. The Wilson record in the Rhodesian affair is an embarrassing comment on not only British power but British politicians.

Of course Britain was not the only country whose words were tougher than its actions on Rhodesia. Many Western countries did business with the rebel regime by one means or another. Even the So-

viet Union is thought to have traded with it. So one lesson is even against a pariah, international sanctions are difficult to enforce.

The other reality pointed up by the Rhodesian story is the power of South Africa. It was South Africa that made the difference — it slipped the oil and other essential goods and transshipped them to Rhodesia. Few countries, it is wanted to risk their economic ties with South Africa by confronting directly. That is what really bled British policy. And the reality must be reckoned with on the other looming issues southern Africa.

Gallant Band?
It has to be said, also, that ideology played some part in Western attitudes toward Rhodesia. Mr. Smith and his people have styled themselves as a gallant band standing for "civilized standards and civil government." That aroused some sympathy among, for example, Southern conservative United States. And South Africa will play to that conservative diance in the days ahead.

But those are not the only sons of Rhodesia. In the end, tions did make a difference. Rhodesia's economy faltered, the blacks of Rhodesia, denied political access to power, turned to the gun. That is why Mr. Smith belatedly offered rule. Unless reason can find ways soon in southern Africa, pattern of Rhodesia is likely repeated.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from its readers. Letters have a chance of being published. Letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may return their letters by signed with initials and preference given to those fully signed bearing the writer's address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters to the editor.

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A group of Morgan's New York- and London-based project finance specialists review new techniques developed in meeting the needs of the bank's clients.

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The Morgan Bank

FASHION

Leather Is Strong at Florence

By Hebe Dorsey

FLORENCE, Oct. 16 (IHT) — Florence has been hard hit by the fact that the major Italian talents now show in Milan. However, this lovely city on the Arno, where the whole idea of Italian fashion was born years ago, still attracts a sizable and significant crowd of international buyers.

Norman Wechsler, president of I. Magnin, comes here "for three reasons: Better prices, exclusivity and better deliveries." John Devor, buyer for and part-owner of London's Regine Shop, also finds Florence rewarding. "Of course we have all the big names," he says. "But, snob appeal aside, here you still find the small, unknown houses with whom you can make money. Also, it's nice working here. There's no pressure and conditions are decent, whereas in Milan it's like being in the cattle business."

Fred and Marcel Salem, owners of Marie Martine, find that in Florence they can catch up with odds

and ends. They also come to look for smaller houses that supply them with the embroidered dresses they need for their petro-dollar customers. As for Vincent Knoll, from Bergdorf-Goodman, he too finds Florence important because some of the houses that show here do not show in Milan — an example being Alegrí, whose raincoats were reportedly designed with Giorgio Armani's help.

Their Own Reasons

Actually, a number of current Florentine collections were designed by major Italian designers who for reasons of their own do not like that fact widely advertised. Kitai was signed by Giancarlo Ferré, another first-class designer. Alma is run by a trio of young entrepreneurs, but the collection was designed by Gianni Versace.

Doing a \$25-million business last season, Florence is not to be sneezed at. But while it should remain a place for volume and run-of-the-mill stylings, it may also start to become a platform for good young talent.

In that respect, it is significant that one of the best collections this season was Touche by Enrico Coveri, who lives as well as shows here. A Florentine with a face out of a della Robbia sculpture, Coveri, 27, showed spirited, well-built clothes that carried senses of color and humor. His style can be compared to Kenzo's in Paris, whom he obviously admires. His best moments were the deluxe sailor look (complete with white sequin sailor's caps), and the knee-length jumpsuits — some of them leather — over sexy maillots.

On the whole, there is a strong leather trend in Florence, with interesting mixtures of linen and leather at Gherardini's and a sexy, back-to-the-40s look at both Aymo's and Alma's.

The best thing to be currently

said for Florence is that it took place before Milan instead of afterward, which makes for better fashion suspense.

Berserk

The international fashion calendar has otherwise gone berserk. Close on Florence's heels, Milan designers started showing yesterday; and today a few minor Paris houses begin showing, colliding with Milan.

But the worst is yet to come. Starting Sunday, the international ready-to-wear salon at Paris' Porte de Versailles will be at odds with individual shows to come at the rate of six to 14 a day.

Kenzo will not be not having his usual circus type showing this time around — instead he will hold private showings for limited numbers of buyers and the press. The Parisian highlight will probably be Saint Laurent's showing early next week. Then things should ease up for a moment, but only to start all over again Oct. 25 in London, where the summer ready-to-wear finale will last through weekend after next.



Leather jumpsuit designed by Enrico Coveri.

Dining Out

Unlisted Salad Is Hit of Roman Meal

By Naomi Barry

ROME, Oct. 16 (IHT) — A dish unlisted on the menu is always just a trifle more suave, succulent, and satisfying.

These days the regulars of La Fontanella — they are gourmets with an ear to the ground — have forsaken the usual soul-comforting first course of pasta aglio e olio and are whispering their requests for the house salad of the season, *funghi*, from the Italian woods.

The *ovoli*, exquisite wild mushrooms of a color so startlingly orange-gold as to suggest a touch of hallucination, come on the market at the beginning of October but are never in over-supply. And the Italian white truffle is even more precious than the black truffle of France.

At La Fontanella, the *ovoli* are tossed with slivers of celery and matchsticks of gruyere. Shavings of white truffle — the thin slicing bespeaks their rarity — exude an aroma hinting of moss, and garlic and violets, and are spread on top in a light coverlet. The resulting heap of *ovoli* and *tartuffi bianchi* is a plate of paradise. The unadorned temptation should be available until December, depend-

ing on the weather. The price is what you would expect: *Molto*. Perhaps on the theory that you cannot have too much in the line of perishable pleasures, the waiter suggested *parmigiano* as a main course. These saucer-sized fleshy wild mushrooms of another prized variety are simply roasted.

However, as Gertrude Stein observed, if perfection is good, more perfection is not necessarily better. So we decided instead on the day-in day-out house specialty, a *bistecca Fiorentina alla Griglia*. It cut like butter, melted in the mouth, its flavor evoked remembrance of good things past.

"Mmmm," mused Tosella Falsi, small, spry and feisty. "Americans think they are the only ones who have steak." All the Fontanella's beef is from Tuscany and is grilled over wood charcoal as it was in Mamma's *osteria* near Florence.

The restaurant is adamantly Tuscan, even though husband Osvaldo is from a village near Pistoia. There are *Toscane salame* and *finocchiona* (a fat pistachio-and-peppercorn-studded sausage), and such landmark dishes of the Florentine region as *pappardelle al sugo di cecina* (broad noodles with a dark rich sauce made with wild hare) and *ribollita* (a nourishing peasant soup).

Duck with olives and duck with oranges were dishes at the tables of the Medicis before the evolving Renaissance brought them to France. And in the old Tuscan manner, white beans are cooked in a glass flask with olive oil, sage and a little water.

50th Anniversary

Next year will be Tosella Falsi's 50th in the restaurant business. La Fontanella is now on the solid shoulders of two sons, but tiny Tosella is still all over the dining room.

"Ah, you should have seen me six years ago," she sighed. "Then I moved like the wind." Since 1953 La Fontanella has maintained itself as one of the best restaurants in Rome, with a clientele that is the *gratin* of the city.

"Princes have sat on the steps waiting for a table," said Tosella with a nod toward the staircase. "Everybody has been here. Kennedys, Beauties of the cinema — Ava Gardner, and the one with the beautiful eyes... Merle Oberon." There is that comfortable atmosphere that comes when many of the guests know each other. The Fontanella is charmingly located on a large square that holds an open-air market for prints, old books and antique bric-a-brac. Across the way

Scientists Study Soggy Sandwich

LONDON, Oct. 16 (IHT) — A sandwich left on the ocean floor for 10 months did more than all previous observations to change ideas about the metabolic activity of deep-sea organisms, the British Weekly New Scientist has reported.

The sandwich, packed along with an apple in a paper bag, was left in the miniature submarine Alvin when it sank 10 years ago as the result of a broken cable. The Alvin was recovered almost a year later, and the sandwich, drenched in sea water all that time, was found to be perfectly fresh.

This showed that metabolic processes in the ocean depths proceed hundreds of times more slowly than those at higher elevations. Biologists had previously believed that micro-organisms on the seabed had to work at about the same rate as those on the surface to break down the rain of organic debris descending from the ocean's upper layers.

The nature of this slowed activity is not understood, and is variously ascribed to oxygen lack, high pressure or lack of food.

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Brewmasters

School Helps Bavaria Slake Beer Thirst

By Deborah Ward

MUNICH, Oct. 16 (IHT) — Along with lederhosen, oompah bands, alpine air and yodeling, Bavaria is renowned for its beers.

Here in its capital, a congenial and cosmopolitan city, huge beer halls and beer gardens dot nearly every block. And Bavarians obviously love their beer. On a yearly average, they drink more of it than most other nationalities — approximately 250 liters (about 60 gallons) by every Bavarian, compared with roughly 22 gallons for the average American.

Foamy Industry

In an attempt to contribute to this foamy industry, a small school on the outskirts of Munich has been graduating about 50 brewmasters every 18 months. There are two university-level brewery schools in Germany (one in Berlin; one in Freising), but Doemens, a private, non-university institution, offers a shorter technical program that attracts students from around the world. Foreign enrollment at Doemens stands at about 44 percent; alumni are at work in 66 countries.

How do students bear about the school? Sesodia Singh, a student from India, says a German friend recommended it. "So I studied German at the Goethe Institute and then went to work for a German brewery for two years before applying." Singh has one semester to go before returning home to work for one of India's 18 breweries.

Other students are sent by their breweries to attend Doemens. Requirements for admission are flexible, but two to four years of brewery experience is a must. And all classes are in German. Students are required to take courses in microbiology, nutrition, statistics, physics, engineering and accounting.

La Fontanella, Largo Fontanella Borghese, 36, Rome. Tel. 678-3849. Closed Mondays.

In addition to large and well-equipped modern laboratories, the school harbors a minibrewery, where students are required to make 20 gallons of pilot beer.

Students evaluate and analyze each other's products. If the brew passes inspection, they celebrate by finishing it off at the school inn. The brewery even boasts its own label, Meisusud, which adorns each bottle of student-made brew.

Along with the inn, the school has a small museum of beer-making tools used in the 19th century.

Doemens was founded in the late 19th century by Albert Doemens, a pharmacist and chemist who, as it happened, had a certain affinity for beer and wanted to get away from pharmacology. The school has had only four directors since Dr. Doemens, including incumbent Georg Zentgraf.

As a training ground for brewmasters and beverage technologists, Doemens is doing its small part — and where better to be doing it than in Bavaria, where beer is life's blood itself.

Science

Milwaukee Study Links Obesity to Environment

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT) — For the average person, heredity is far less important than environment in determining his tendency to overweight, according to the findings of a large study by Milwaukee scientists.

The researchers say their findings remove a common excuse among obese people for not losing weight and replace it with the realistic hope that weight is within their control.

Their conclusions were based on a study of 254 families with adopted children and 10,337 families with natural children. The families were gathered from among those of 73,532 women who belonged to a weight-reduction group called TOPS (Take Off Pounds Sensibly).

The researchers examined the tendency to overweight among the adopted brothers and sisters and among the natural siblings, and found very little difference between

the two. In other words, if a child adopted brother or sister was fat, he was nearly as likely to be fat himself as if the sibling was a blood relative. Thus, similarity of environment was found to be more decisive than inheritance in determining degrees of overweight.

All told, the study indicated that genetic factors accounted for 12 percent of the variance in obesity, and that environment was responsible for at least 32 percent. This finding runs counter to those of previous smaller studies which suggested that children inherit their parents' tendencies to overweight, and that environment plays a relatively small role.

However, most if not all of these studies looked at the relationship between parents and children in their tendency to obesity, a less reliable measurement than comparing siblings to one another. Milwaukee researchers maintain.

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Dollar Drops in Late Trading

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 16 (IHT) — The weekend revaluation of the Deutsche mark against four other currencies in the joint European effort had a fleeting favorable impact on the dollar early today, but by late evening it was once again under attack and had fallen sharply to a new low against the mark.

The mark's 4-percent revaluation against the Danish and Norwegian kroner and the 2-percent rise against the guilders and Belgian franc, announced late last night in Luxembourg, was greeted favorably by foreign exchange markets early today. Although the shift in values within the joint float known as the snake — which maintains fixed exchange rates among member currencies — was found to be a slight rise in the dollar, it was widely deemed to be sufficient to fully account for the discrepancy in underlying economic conditions, the revaluation was seen by foreign exchange dealers as removing the intra-European pressure on the dollar.

EMS Parley Deadlocked

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 16 (AP) — Common Market finance ministers made little progress today in solving key problems of a European Monetary System (EMS) amid indication that a breakthrough was in the offing.

On Wednesday, British Prime Minister James Callaghan meets West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in Bonn and the EMS will dominate the two-day discussions. This meeting will be followed by meetings between the German Chancellor and Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti, meetings between Mr. Callaghan and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Andreotti as well as with Mr. Callaghan.

Sources said rather than to schedule a new finance ministers meeting next Monday — as had been tentatively planned earlier — or call another conference for Nov. 13, the ministers decided to meet Nov. 20 in Brussels.

The key problems center on the important questions of how the future intervention mechanism in the EMS should be operated and the size of credit facilities available for defense of the system, according to Chancellor Healey.

Major differences existed on both issues among key members of the EEC, according to Mr. Healey's report.

DM Revaluation Said Too Little

sure that were adding to the weakness of the dollar.

This was due to the fact that because the dollar is the international transaction currency, guilders, kroner and francs were being sold, in anticipation of a revaluation against the mark, for dollars which in turn were sold to buy marks.

West German Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer reported that this speculation pulled close to 10 billion DM into the country in recent weeks, swelling the growth in the nation's money supply and fueling fears of a new inflationary burst.

With the weight of these dollar sales lifted, dealers expected the dollar to perform better against the strong currencies — the mark and the Swiss franc.

This is what happened in early trading. The dollar, for example, rose to 1.87 DM from 1.862 Friday as speculative positions were unwound. But by late afternoon, when New York began trading for the day, the dollar began falling despite active central bank intervention. By the close of European trading, the dollar had fallen to a new low against the mark of 1.8615 DM although it was up against the Swiss franc and other major currencies.

Dollar Under Pressure

However, in late trading in New York, after European markets had closed, the dollar came under severe pressure, falling rapidly and sharply. It was quoted at 1.845 DM. It fell to 1.81 Swiss francs compared to the European close of 1.5275 and to 4.2875 French francs compared to 4.2875. Against the yen, it fell to 182.30 compared to 185.15 earlier in the day.

The prevailing view in the foreign exchange market is that a substantial further appreciation of the mark will be needed if the planned European Monetary System is to get started next year as planned. The experts argue that West Germany's low increase in production costs — smaller rises in labor

Frankfurt Stocks at High

FRANKFURT, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ) — Frankfurt stock prices rose today and the Commerzbank index hit another eight-year high. At 8:16, the index was up 1.1 points from its previous high set Friday. Dealers said the revaluation of the mark within the European float had no effect on trading and no downward trend could be noted among export-intensive issues.

Japan Trade Surplus Up As Exports Jump 31.5%

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Oct. 16 (NYT) — Japan had another huge trade surplus in September of \$2.11 billion, as exports continued to rise much more rapidly than imports, the Finance Ministry said today in a preliminary report.

Imports increased by 19 percent over a year ago to \$6.61 billion while exports rose by 31.5 percent to \$8.72 billion — despite an increase of over 30 percent in the value of the yen against the dollar in the past year.

The surplus compares with a downward revised \$1.29-billion surplus in August and a \$1.06-billion surplus in September 1977.

With the latest figures, Japan's trade surplus for the first six months of the current fiscal year rose to a record \$9.99 billion, defying government predictions that the surplus would drop soon.

Austria Devalues

VIENNA, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — Austria decided to devalue the schilling by 1 percent against the Deutsche mark following last night's float adjustment. Finance Minister Hannes Androsch said today.

This implies a 1 percent revaluation against the Belgian and Dutch currencies and a 3 percent revaluation against the Norwegian and Danish currencies.

Economic Outlook Held Good For U.S. in 1980s

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ) — The economic outlook for the next year or so is hardly cause for gloom. Government policy makers, economists, consumers and businessmen all are eyeing the coming months warily — worried that slowing growth, rising inflation and rising interest rates and a shortage of skilled labor could lead to a mild recession in the not-too-distant future.

President Carter's economic advisers keep shaving their forecasts of growth for the coming year. They are now telling Mr. Carter that the national economy is likely to expand about 3.5 percent after adjustment for inflation in 1979 — barely enough to keep the unemployment rate from rising above its 6-percent level — and that their estimate is more likely to be high than low.

Against the backdrop of widespread worry about the economy's near-term performance, it is both refreshing and comforting to encounter a healthy dose of economic optimism — even if it does center on the outlook for 1980s rather than on the prospects for the closing years of the 1970s. And that is exactly what's coming from a few fearless forecasters in the private sector who believe recent political developments could make the economy a source of pleasure rather than pain in the coming decade.

Perhaps the most prominent proponent of the upbeat view is Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under Gerald Ford, recently stressed in a report his optimism about the eighties.

"Over the course of the last year and, particularly, of the last six months," he said, "a political-economic shift has emerged which has significantly increased the probability that the 1980s will be a period of lower inflation and stronger economic activity than perceived previously."

According to Mr. Greenspan, the debate over whether there is a capital-investment shortage has ended and attention is now firmly focused on finding the best ways to encourage business to spend more on plant and equipment.

For the near term, however, some economists warn that further expansion of the economy amid a growing shortage of skilled labor could aggravate inflation.

Mechanics, engineers and other professional and skilled workers are scarce. And in the booming aerospace industry, plus many other fields, some companies are raising salaries, offering bonuses and hunting farther afield to attract needed workers. Other concerns are hiring less-qualified people, using more temporary help and stepping up the use of costly overtime. And some production and delivery schedules are being delayed.

Such shortages may seem anomalous in an economy in which the unemployment rate is stuck at historically high levels.

But most of the jobs simply are not qualified for many of the good jobs available, economists say. They particularly note the influx of unskilled women and teenagers into an increasingly technological economy.

NYSE Prices Fall; Dow Off 21.9

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — Rising interest rates pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange today into its steepest slide in almost four years.

Analysts called the plunge a knee-jerk reaction to the half-point rise in the discount rate to a record 8 1/2 percent and expectations of further credit tightening to come.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 21.92 points to 875.17, the biggest drop since November 18, 1974. Declines outpaced advances 1,353 to 220 and volume rose to 24.60 million shares from Friday's 21.92 million.

Analysts said traders were further disappointed when the discount-rate boost failed to assist the dollar, which lost more ground today.

Glamour and blue chip issues were especially hard hit. IBM, which introduced a new computer-electrocardiogram device, tumbled seven to 279. Boeing sold some more 747 jets but lost 3 1/2 to 65 1/2.

Among other big losers, Du Pont lost 3 1/2 to 132. Honeywell 2 1/2 to 66 1/2 despite third-quarter net. Smithkline three to 89 1/2. Johnson and Johnson 1 1/2 to 80 1/2 and Merck 1 1/2 to 58 1/2. Warner Lambert was unchanged at 26 1/2.

The latest figures suggest that the government forecast of a surplus on current account of \$13.5 billion in the fiscal year, revised upward from an earlier estimate of \$6 billion, will still be too low.

They also imply that U.S. pressure on Japan to open its market to foreign goods will increase, especially the demand for Japan to allow in more farm products, notably beef and citrus products.

The latest trade figures also make it doubtful whether Japan will drop its controls on exports, including export restrictions on major items sold to the U.S. market such as cars, television sets, steel and ships, which account for about 40 percent of all shipments.

Slide Steepest Since Nov. '74

lost, losing 1/2 to 12, while Caesars World fell 1 1/2 to 41 1/2. The Big Board reduced margin requirements on both to 50 percent.

Citicorp, in second place, dropped 1 1/2 to 27 1/2 and UAL Inc. two to 37 1/2, both in active trading. LTV slipped 1/2 to 10 1/2 and Lykes added 1/2 to 11 1/2. Their boards approved a merger agreement late last week.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also fell sharply in moderate trading. The index tumbled 2.96 to 167.79.

U.S. Rates Not Too High For Economy, Miller Says

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 16 (Reuters) — The U.S. economy is strong enough to withstand the historically high interest rates it currently is experiencing, Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller said.

Mr. Miller was speaking to reporters late last week following the half-point increase to 8.5 percent in the Fed's discount rate.

Asked whether interest rates generally were approaching the area where they could bring on a recession, he said: "I cannot suggest to you at what level interest rates would choke off growth, because we have new phenomena in the interest rate cycle." He noted that when inflation and interest rates both hit double-digit levels in 1973 and 1974, there was a certain resistance by borrowers to take loans on those terms. But now they apparently view borrowing at high interest rates, when inflation is also high, as less troublesome than when inflation is lower.

Also noting that inflation-adjusted interest rates now stand at two percent, he added: "There's been a

U.S. Business Inventories Rise .8%; Sales Gain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI) — U.S. business inventories increased 0.8 percent in August and sales rose 2.5 percent from the previous month, the Commerce Department reported today, as businessmen continue to keep a close watch over their stockpiling of goods.

The department said total inventories stood at a seasonally adjusted \$362.1 billion, a gain of 0.8 percent, compared with a revised 0.7 percent gain in July. Meanwhile, sales totaled \$257 billion, an increase of 2.5 percent from the July level.

Since the disastrous inventory

U.S. Business Inventories Rise .8%; Sales Gain

accumulation that preceded the 1974-75 recession, business has been cautious about increasing stocks on shelves faster than sales. The total business stock-to-sales ratio at the end of August was 1.41, compared with 1.43 in July, the department said.

Inventories increased \$1.7 billion at the manufacturing level and \$1.2 billion at retail. Wholesalers' inventories decreased by \$100 million. Manufacturers' inventories of durables rose by \$1.54 billion compared with \$1.14 billion in the previous month. Nondurable inventories increased by \$140 million after a \$468 million rise in July.

Retail inventory of durables increased by \$281 million, a slowdown from the July gain of \$323 million. Nondurable inventories increased by \$929 million compared with \$604 million in July.

Productivity Needs Spur

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (Reuters) — U.S. productivity, which has been distressingly low in the past decade, is not likely to show much improvement without new legislative initiatives to spur investment and research, the Conference Board said today.

Conference Board chief economist Albert Sommers said the U.S. economy is the major reason for the sluggish productivity. He noted that manufacturing and agriculture, where productivity gains have been high, continue to be less important to overall economy, while non-manufacturing activities, where productivity improvement is slow and difficult to measure, continue to grow.

U.S. Company Reports

American Airlines			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	772.50	655.00	
Profits	90.14	52.64	
Per Share	3.04	1.74	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,060	1,760	
Profits	127.08	82.55	
Per Share	4.12	2.67	
Boise Cascade			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	664.50	605.30	
Profits	32.00	30.99	
Per Share	1.18	1.05	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,940	1,720	
Profits	101.98	87.67	
Per Share	3.77	2.97	
Burlington Northern			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	609.10	721.80	
Profits	25.89	1.78 loss	
Per Share	1.91		
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,690	1,650	
Profits	94.45	56.53	
Per Share	7.07	4.28	
Continental Illinois			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	41.13	32.63	
Profits	1.05	0.92	
Per Share	40.84	32.40	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	121.43	102.65	
Profits	3.30	2.89	
Per Share	120.58	102.35	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	328	288	
Corning Glass Works			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	382.80	340.90	
Profits	29.97	23.22	
Per Share	1.69	1.31	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	950.70	868.90	
Profits	82.26	70.80	
Per Share	4.64	4.00	
CPC Int'l			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	825.50	731.90	
Profits	38.12	32.91	
Per Share	1.61	1.39	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,360	2,130	
Profits	98.21	91.89	
Per Share	4.13	3.87	
First Pennsylvania			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	7.05	6.58	
Profits	0.46	0.50	
Per Share	7.35	6.28	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	0.48	0.48	
Profits	24.20	21.40	
Per Share	1.69	1.63	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	N.A.	N.A.	
Profits	1.64	1.62	
Goodrich (B.F.)			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	610.60	561.70	
Profits	16.60	15.30	
Per Share	1.00	1.01	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,800	1,700	
Profits	49.80	54.00	
Per Share	3.18	3.57	
Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Gould			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	464.90	402.90	
Profits	26.89	22.72	
Per Share	1.01	0.90	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,380	1,190	
Profits	80.70	67.65	
Per Share	3.05	2.69	
Honeywell			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	867.10	711.60	
Profits	43.86	33.68	
Per Share	2.05	1.60	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,520	2,080	
Profits	119.40	87.75	
Per Share	5.59	4.17	
Libbey-Owens-Ford			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	263.20	233.20	
Profits	24.50	11.67	
Per Share	2.10	0.94	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	820.70	726.00	
Profits	49.97	43.86	
Per Share	4.18	3.63	
Manufacturers Hanover			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	47.59	39.05	
Profits	1.46	1.27	
Per Share	47.60	38.52	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	146	125	
Profits	136.22	117.65	
Per Share	4.19	3.91	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	136.49	117.21	
Profits	4.20	3.90	
Merck & Co.			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	495.80	429.80	
Profits	78.35	69.92	
Per Share	1.04	0.92	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	1,450	1,280	
Profits	235.58	215.20	
Per Share	3.12	2.84	
Rohm & Haas			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	301.00	277.80	
Profits	13.89	6.59	
Per Share	1.08	0.52	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	944.50	856.40	
Profits	42.25	32.56	
Per Share	3.29	2.54	
Signal Companies			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	868.00	724.80	
Profits	41.40	26.70	
Per Share	2.15	1.35	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,660	2,200	
Profits	117.40	72.70	
Per Share	6.10	3.66	
Southern Co.			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,250	2,030	
Profits	165.94	204.79	
Per Share	1.20	1.66	
9 months	1978	1977	
Revenue	2,870	2,580	
Profits	206.22	245.86	
Per Share	1.51	1.99	
Revenue, Profits in Millions			
Japan			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	456,774	430,987	
Profits	2,914	2,449	
Daiichi			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	233,510	184,229	
Profits	3,548	2,710	
Itoh Yokado			
3rd Quarter	1978	1977	
Revenue	233,510	184,229	
Profits	3,548	2,710	
Other Company Reports			
SOCIETE GENERALE			
\$U.S. 60,000,000 floating rate note due 1984.			
For the six months, October 2, 1978 to April 1, 1979, the notes will carry an interest rate of 10 1/2% per annum. The interest due April 1, 1979, against coupon 8 1/2% will be \$U.S. \$2.18 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (182) divided by 360.			
The Principal Paying Agent, SOCIETE GENERALE ALSAACIENNE DE BANQUE 15, Av. Emile Reuter LUXEMBOURG.			



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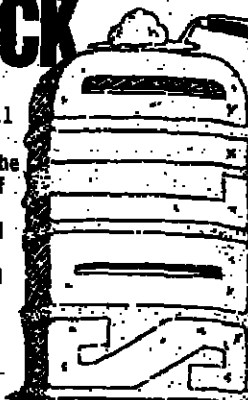


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[illegible]

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**EMPRESA NACIONAL
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Floating Rate
Notes Due 1979/90

Notice is hereby given that the rate of interest for the period October 17th, 1978 to April 17th, 1979, has been fixed at 11 5/8% per annum.

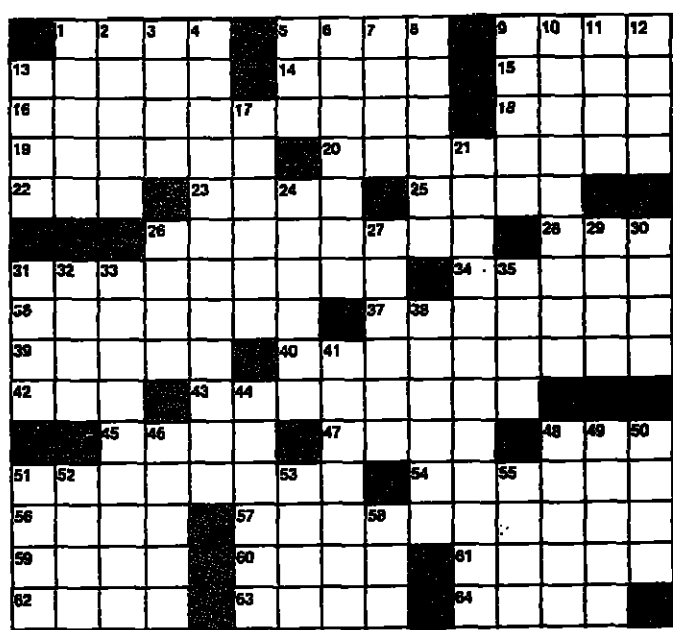
Eurocurrency Interest Rates			
		Dollar	D-
Low	1 M.	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	3 5/16 -
	2 M.	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	3 3/4 - 3 7/8
	3 M.	9 15/16 - 10 1/16	3 9/16 -
	6 M.	10 1/8 - 10 1/4	3 3/4 - 3 3/4
	1 Y.	10 1/8 - 10 1/4	3 3/4 - 3 3/4
		Swiss Franc	Stn
	1 M.	1 7/16 - 7/16	

Tokyo Exchange		
October 14, 1978		
	Price Yen	Price Yen
Asochi Glass	300	Asahio E. Wils
Canon	438	Atsuhiko Hov Ind.
Dai Nip. Print	587	Mitsubi Corp.
Fuji Bank	283	Mitsui Co.
Fuji Photo	545	Mitsubishi
Hitech	225	Nippon Elec.
Honda Motor	411	Sharp
C. Itoh	236	Sony Corp.
Japan Air L.	2,526	Suwayama Bank
Kansai Air, Pwr.	111	Tokai Marine
	255	Tokai
	255	Tokaido

100-1558

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Servicewoman
5 Where harem girls live
9 Usher's beat scene, 1836
14 Lugosi
15 Come (inherent)
16 "Total Woman" types
18 — time (never)
19 World's third largest island
20 Kind of parlor
22 Unclose, to poets
23 Church list
25 Wild hog
26 Tranquilizers
28 Boorish male
31 Set free
34 German dollar
36 Noteworthy
37 Piece of jewelry
38 Kathleen Winsor's heroine
40 Citizens of the "Heart of Dixie"
42 Liquor-cabinet item
43 Bumpers and Wallop
- 45 Raise a family
46 Truck rig
48 Wallach
51 Like "Little Rhody"
54 Lacking pep
56 Dancer's skirt
57 "Leg art"
58 Not new
60 Act studied in law school
61 — away from (shunned)
62 Adam of literature
63 Just average
64 Reader's sign
- DOWN
- 1 Cutter's next of kin
2 Chaplain
3 Chaplain's word
4 Phenomenon in many modern marriages
5 Geisha's sash
6 Stray
7 Guinness
8 Japanese seaport
9 Queen's headdress
10 Among other things: Lat.
- 11 Sicilian spewer
12 Part of a bridal suite
13 Pulpit in early Christian churches
17 One of the anniversaries
21 Frequent topic in marriage counseling
24 Plaid garment
26 Kind of curve, in math
27 Picture in the mind
29 State or Station
30 Work units
31 Darling
32 TV statuette
33 Free at last
35 Branches
38 S.A. snakes
41 Iron men
44 Builds
46 Dodge
48 French enamel
49 Popular
50 Kind of tea
51 Part of a ticket
52 Ruminant
53 Chicken chaser's word
55 Repeat
58 W.W. II theater

WEATHER

ALBANY	C	F	Cloudy	MADRID	C	F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Fair	MIAMI	11	52	Fair
ANKARA	14	57	Cloudy	MILAN	13	55	Fair
ATHENS	17	63	Fair	MONTREAL	14	57	Fair
BEIRUT	18	64	Fair	MOSCOW	14	57	Overcast
BELGRADE	0	32	Mist	MUNICH	14	57	Cloudy
BERLIN	10	50	Cloudy	NEW YORK	14	57	Fair
BRUSSELS	10	50	Fair	NICE	14	57	Fair
BUCHAREST	0	32	Mist	OSLO	7	45	Overcast
BUDAPEST	-3	27	Mist	PARIS	12	54	Fair
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy	PRAGUE	8	48	Mist
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Cloudy	ROME	17	63	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Fair	SOFIA	-1	30	Fog
DUBLIN	12	54	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	10	50	Fair
EDINBURGH	7	45	Cloudy	TEHRAN	14	57	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Fair	TEL AVIV	20	68	Fair
FRANKFURT	11	52	Fair	TOKYO	15	59	Overcast
GENEVA	12	54	Fair	TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
HELSINKI	14	57	Cloudy	VIENNA	-1	30	Mist
ISTANBUL	13	55	Mist	WARSAW	9	48	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fair	WASHINGTON	10	50	Mist
LISBON	12	54	Fair	ZURICH	10	50	Mist
LONDON	11	52	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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November 16, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on bank prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FIF: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.

(d) 1 Boerbond SF 72.25
(d) 2 Concor SF 52.00
(d) 3 Grubbe SF 52.00
(d) 4 Stockbar SF 52.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE:

(d) 1 CEF Fund SF 15.70
(d) 2 CEF Fund SF 15.70
(d) 3 CEF Fund SF 15.70
(d) 4 CEF Fund SF 15.70

BRITANNIA TRUST MGMT. CO. LTD.

(w) 1 Universal Dollar Fund SF 15.70
(w) 2 Universal Dollar Fund SF 15.70
(w) 3 Universal Dollar Fund SF 15.70
(w) 4 Universal Dollar Fund SF 15.70

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

(w) 1 Capital Int'l Fund SF 17.48
(w) 2 Capital Int'l Fund SF 17.48
(w) 3 Capital Int'l Fund SF 17.48
(w) 4 Capital Int'l Fund SF 17.48

CREDIT SUISSE:

(d) 1 Actions Suisse SF 221.25
(d) 2 Actions Suisse SF 221.25
(d) 3 Actions Suisse SF 221.25
(d) 4 Actions Suisse SF 221.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(d) 1 Concor SF 52.00
(d) 2 Concor SF 52.00
(d) 3 Concor SF 52.00
(d) 4 Concor SF 52.00

FIDELITY PO Box 978, Hamilton, Bermuda:

(w) 1 Fidelity Amer. Asset SF 43.50
(w) 2 Fidelity Amer. Asset SF 43.50
(w) 3 Fidelity Amer. Asset SF 43.50
(w) 4 Fidelity Amer. Asset SF 43.50

FIDELITY PO Box 195, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.

(w) 1 Fidelity Sterling A SF 15.70
(w) 2 Fidelity Sterling A SF 15.70
(w) 3 Fidelity Sterling A SF 15.70
(w) 4 Fidelity Sterling A SF 15.70

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

(w) 1 G.T. Dollar Fund SF 15.70
(w) 2 G.T. Dollar Fund SF 15.70
(w) 3 G.T. Dollar Fund SF 15.70
(w) 4 G.T. Dollar Fund SF 15.70

JARDINE FLEMING:

(d) 1 Jardine Japan Fund SF 91.50
(d) 2 Jardine Japan Fund SF 91.50
(d) 3 Jardine Japan Fund SF 91.50
(d) 4 Jardine Japan Fund SF 91.50

LYONS BANK INT. PCG 48 GENEVA 11

(w) 1 Lydis Int'l Growth SF 202.00
(w) 2 Lydis Int'l Growth SF 202.00
(w) 3 Lydis Int'l Growth SF 202.00
(w) 4 Lydis Int'l Growth SF 202.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

(w) 1 Reserve Assets Pk Ltd SF 93.40
(w) 2 Reserve Assets Pk Ltd SF 93.40
(w) 3 Reserve Assets Pk Ltd SF 93.40
(w) 4 Reserve Assets Pk Ltd SF 93.40

SOVD GROUPE GENEVA

(d) 1 Parion Sw. R. Est SF 130.50
(d) 2 Parion Sw. R. Est SF 130.50
(d) 3 Parion Sw. R. Est SF 130.50
(d) 4 Parion Sw. R. Est SF 130.50

SWISS BANK CORP:

(d) 1 Agrippa-Swiss SF 202.00
(d) 2 Agrippa-Swiss SF 202.00
(d) 3 Agrippa-Swiss SF 202.00
(d) 4 Agrippa-Swiss SF 202.00

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(d) 1 Union U.S. SF 19.00
(d) 2 Union U.S. SF 19.00
(d) 3 Union U.S. SF 19.00
(d) 4 Union U.S. SF 19.00

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PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



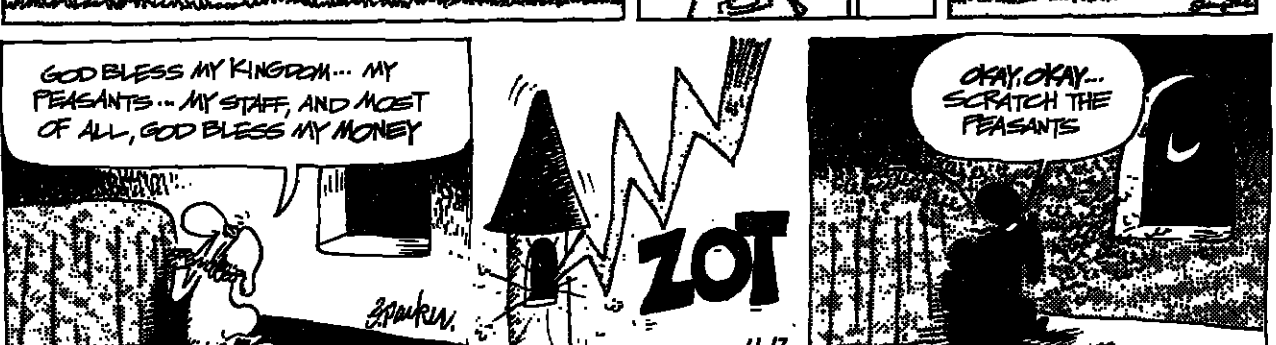
BEEBLE



BAILEY



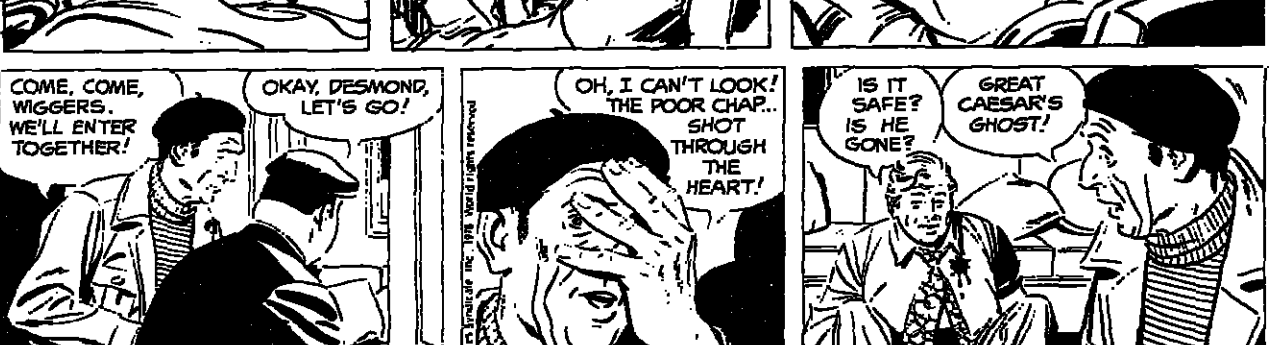
ANDY



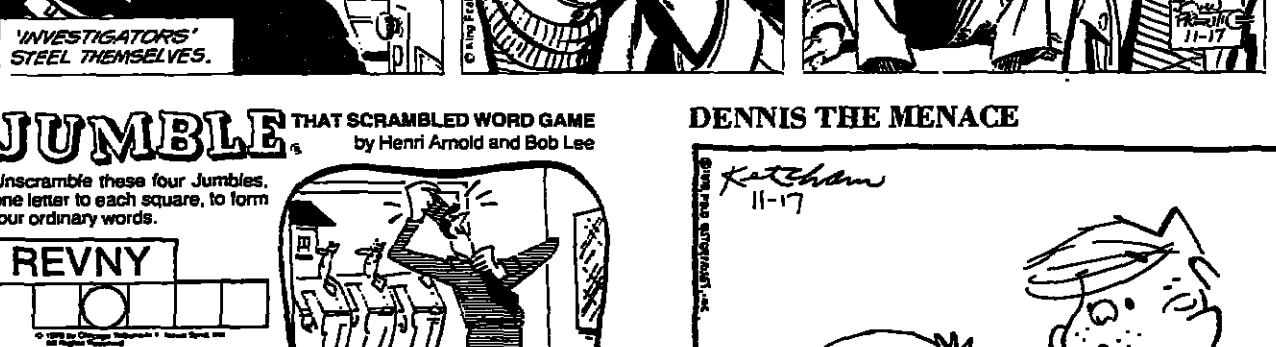
CAPP



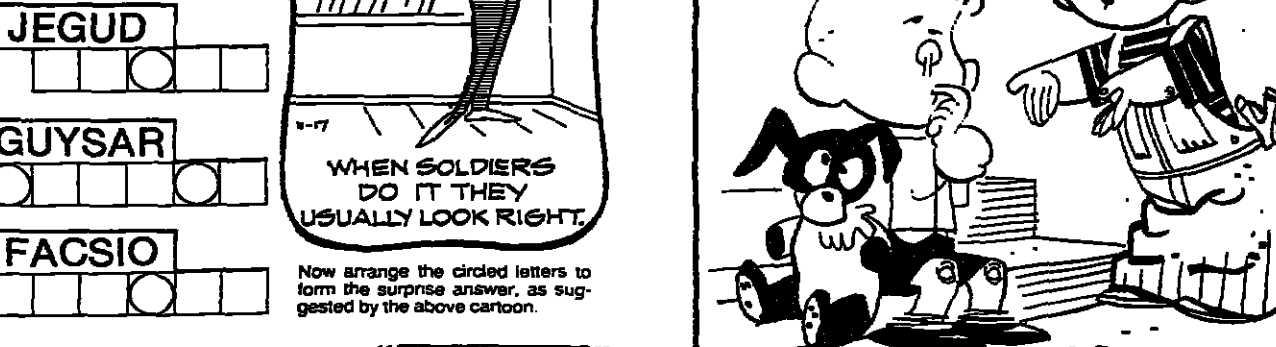
WIZARD OF ID



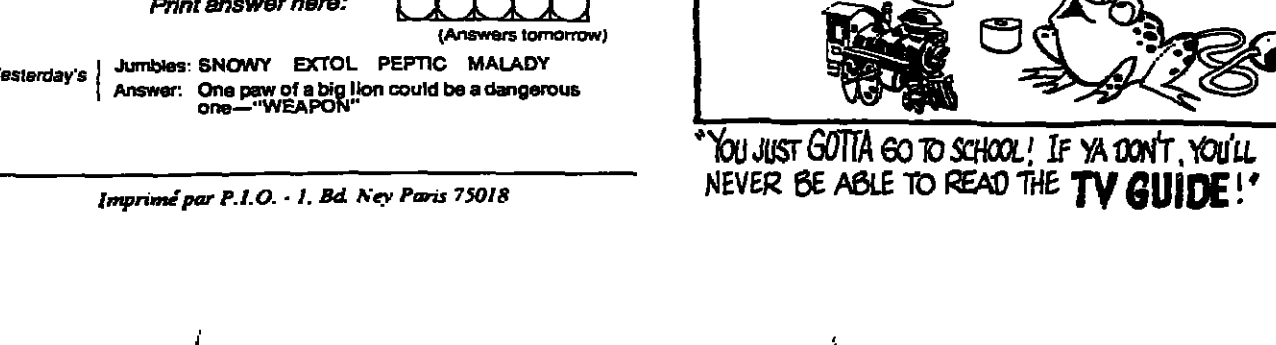
REX



MORGAN



RIP



KIRBY



BOOKS

JACK'S BOOK

By Barry Gifford and Lawrence Lee. St. Martin's. Illustrated. 339 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Don Strachan

IT'S UNDERGROUND canon: the Beat Generation began the hippie movement, which began the present New Age alternative culture. Although these social eruptions share a common rebellion from their parent culture, a spiritual bond between them cannot be claimed on the mere basis of common disaffinity. The tie that binds them is glimpsed by John Clellon Holmes in his landmark essay of 1952, "This Is the Beat Generation," perhaps the most perceptive and articulate voice in this "oral biography." As Holmes put it: "Dostoevski wrote in the early 1880s that 'Young Russia is talking of nothing but the eternal questions now.' With appropriate changes, something very like this is beginning to happen in America, in an American way."

The Beat artists, while repelling the masses, cut deeply into those lives they touched. The seeds of the anti-war '60s were sown by the Beats, who saw World War II as a symptom of their pessimism, not a proximate cause. Young people read "On the Road" and started thumbing to California, smoking marijuana and rolling naked down hills.

The judgment of time is not yet in on the Beat contribution to U.S. letters. Is "On the Road" a fulcrum-point between yesterday's Great American Metaphor of conquering the frontier and today's of low-riding through the apocalypse? In "Jack's Book," poet Gary Snyder says the Beats gathered models and myths of freedom from Whitman, John Muir and Thoreau to the American bum.

But the future may carry us down nearly landscape literary chaos of artifice and order, reducing the spontaneous underflowings from the collective subconscious of Kerouac to a passing breeze in the winds of history.

The question of Jack Kerouac's literary reputation becomes relevant when assessing the worth of "Jack's Book." As Gifford and Lee acknowledge, "his fame . . . owed more to the people and events he portrayed than to the way in which he portrayed them." If his literary standing fails to match that fame, then "Jack's Book" will be relegated to its place along with the dozens of nostalgic Beat scrapbooks that have surfaced in recent years.

A Ginsberg Creation

"Beatnik." When you say the word, how many names come to mind? Kerouac, Ginsberg, Burroughs, Corso, Cassidy, Ferlinghetti. This is a generation? Before Ginsberg became a severed poet and planetary citizen, he served a brief stint as a PR man. Sometimes I think he created the whole movement. Gifford and Lee raise similar speculations in their prologue.

Some of the ground they cover has been mined previously. The media image of Kerouac as King of the Beats has been adequately dispelled before. It is already known that he was a lonely, tormented man, unhealthily devoted to his mother, unequipped to han-

Solution to Previous Puzzle

VIVVA	UNOAO	AID
AMIL	MOBLE	TUBA
LASTDAY	OF SCHOOL	
INTERVAL	CLOSET	
DEA	FEI	LEAS
PAIS	HEND	DAD
DEPOT	HEAT	SAITAN
VEST	REPORTCARD	
ANY	LETS	ERE
LAIS	FPA	ALIA
PHAEOD	HALTING	
SUMMER	VACATIONS	
LEEN	SENSE	SAWS

According to his editor Malcolm Cowley, however, "he revised and revised well." Gifford and Lee provide a bird's-eye view of some memorable scenes, with a wealth of first-hand accounts. Still their own crisp style flows like toothpaste squeezed neatly and efficiently at the bottom. Sometimes the monologues seem squeezed from the middle.

Don Strachan is a former editor of the Los Angeles Free Press. © Los Angeles Times

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Players with an analytical bent who are faced with a difficult problem in dummy-play may go through three stages in their thinking: the actual play is the first; the post-mortem at the table is the second; and the post-mortem, lying awake at night, is the third.

All three stages may be necessary to find the best solution on the diagrammed deal. Readers who feel they can get it right the first time should cover the East-West cards and plan the play in five clubs. West, who has shown a strong hand in the bidding, leads the spade king and shifts unexpectedly to a heart.

At first sight it might seem that three no-trump is a better contract than five clubs. However South would have to guess to take a first-round club finesse if the defense held hearts early, removing North's entry before clubs could be tested.

A similar problem arises in five clubs. If West takes two spade winners and then leads a heart South is forced to the same first-round guess in the club suit after taking discards. But when West, for reasons known only to himself, played a heart at the second trick South had more options.

What he did in practice was to win with the heart king in his hand. He assumed a two-one trump split, in which case the club six would be an entry to dummy and he would score 12 tricks.

As it was the club ace revealed the position, and the best he could do was to play diamonds, reaching

NORTH			
♠	AKQJ	♦	8652
♥	10983	♣	AKJ7
♦	103	♠	102
♣	AKJ	♥	AKJ
EAST			
♠	AKQ	♦	109
♥	10983	♣	AKJ7
♦	103	♠	102
♣	AKJ	♥	AKJ

West led the spade king.

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Neuf Paris 75018

Art Buchwald

To Be Good Godson,
Play the Godfather

WASHINGTON — The Godfather was in a very good mood when I kissed his ring. He invited me to sit down in his office and offered me a cigar.

"What can I do for you?" he asked. "You have any enemies you want me to take care of? Does your son need a job in Las Vegas? Would you like me to fix a horse race for you?"

"No, Godfather. You asked to see me."

"That's right," he said. "I don't remember as well as I used to. Let's see now. Oh, yeah. Tell me about Washington."



Buchwald

"It's okay, Godfather. No better or worse than usual."

"There's lots of crime down there now, huh?"

"Well, there seems to be more than usual. White-collar stuff. You know, federal employees ripping off the government, congressmen and senators taking money they shouldn't, contractors being accused of payoffs. Not to mention the usual stuff of legitimate companies being indicted for violating every law in the book."

The Godfather said, "I imagine the FBI must be working day and night finding out who is doing what to whom down there."

"They're pretty busy, because every time a scandal breaks, the president or Congress asks the FBI to investigate it. It gets them off the hook."

"That's what I figured," he said. "I was wondering why it was so."

Dinosaur Footprints

Find Few Takers

ROCKY HILL, Connecticut, Oct. 16 (UPI) — Dinosaur footprints are not much in demand. Richard Kruger, a geologist at Dinosaur Park, has been giving away extra dinosaur footprints to any school or municipality in Connecticut, but there have been only six takers in 10 years.

The footprints come in many shapes and sizes but are on slabs that weigh two tons, Kruger said.

quiet around here. My people said it was too quiet and something was up. But I said, 'Just read the papers. The Feds don't have time to fight organized crime. They got too much to do in Washington investigating their own people. They got nobody left to find out what we're up to.'

"I think you're right, Godfather. I haven't heard one FBI man or Justice Department lawyer mention the mob since the Watergate scandal broke."

"I know I'm right. I used to have round-the-clock surveillance in front of my house. Four guys in a car at one time, and they took movies of everyone going in and out. Now there's one gumshoe comes on Thursdays and takes three Polaroid pictures, and you don't see him again for a month."

"Does it bother you, Godfather?"

"When you're in the big-time racketeers you like to be taken seriously. The soldiers in the family are losing respect for me. They figure if the Feds aren't interested in what I'm up to, I can't be that important. How can I keep everyone in line if the Justice Department acts like I'm not a threat?"

"You have a good point," I said. "What can I do, Godfather?"

"I want you to tell my boys — they only read the sports pages — why the Justice Department don't have time for people like us any more. I want you to explain that there's so much stealing going on in Washington, all the resources of the FBI have been mobilized to root out corruption in the government."

"That's why they've put people like me on the back burner. Tell 'em that the Justice Department still considers me a menace to society, but they just don't have the legal talent to find out what I'm up to."

"I'll do it, Godfather. After all, it's the truth. There's just so many FBI agents to go around, and they have to clean up their own backyard before they go picking on strangers."

"I want you to know I appreciate you doing this," the Godfather said. "I never forget a favor. Can I hijack a truckload of cigarettes for your wife?"

"Thank you, Godfather. But she just gave up smoking."

Egyptian Desert Yields Secrets

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO (WP) — The trackless deserts of southwestern Egypt, one of the most remote regions on earth, are beginning to yield their secrets.

U.S. and Egyptian scientists, linked by satellite to communications facilities in Greenbelt, Md., have completed a 12-day trek through the region. They found major iron ore deposits, prehistoric cave paintings of African wildlife, tools and artifacts of the people who lived there when the land was fertile, and new information about the way deserts are formed.

From Kharga oasis, south of Assiut, the scientists traveled by jeep and dune buggy to Jebel Uweinat, a hill that rises near the point where Egypt, Libya and Sudan meet, a distance of almost 500 miles across sand dunes, rocks and craggy valleys created by rushing water in an earlier geologic age.

But the land is so little known and so poorly mapped that the scientists do not know exactly where they were. They found out only when they saw the charts of the signals they transmitted each day to a U.S. Nimbus 6 satellite. From these they can determine what their positions were when the transmissions were made.

A local guide accompanied them, but participants said he was of little help in navigation because he is accustomed to crossing the desert at a camel's pace, judging location by time of day, and was disoriented by the speed of motorized travel.

The leader of the expedition was Farouk Baz, Egyptian-born research director of the Center of Earth and Planetary Studies at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

'Unbelievable'

The trek, he said, was "unbelievable, the best trip of my life. We're talking about an area that covers one tenth of Egypt and everywhere you stop you see something significant — something that tells you about climatic change or the movement of sand or pre-Neolithic settlements or mineral deposits."

Among the discoveries, he said, were:

- Hand axes, griststones, spearheads and the shells of cooked ostrich eggs clustered around depressions that were probably lakes millennia ago. Carbon dating of the eggshells, he said, will reveal when



Approximate route of desert trek.

they were cooked, thus making it possible to say when man lived in the region.

• "Lovely cave paintings" of baboons, giraffes and other animals now found only south of the African Sahel desert, and paintings of faces with black African features.

• "Fabulous examples of things that will help us understand Mars." Satellite photos had shown the area to be intriguingly similar to areas on the planet Mars as photographed by the U.S. Viking spacecraft, and geologists in the expedition hope that by analyzing the wind and erosion patterns they found in the Egyptian desert they can learn more about the Martian surface.

• An eight-mile-long deposit of good quality iron ore, exposed by the desert winds that have worn away the covering rock. Egypt is self-sufficient in iron ore, but Baz, a geologist by training, said there was more than enough to be commercially exploitable when present supplies dwindle.

Near the Sudanese border the scientists met a camel caravan of Bedouin traders making their 40-day trek to Egyptian markets with a salt substance called trona, which is mixed with chewing tobacco.

"They were shocked and so were we," Baz said of this chance meeting in the empty wasteland.

Daytime temperatures went up to about 120 degrees Fahrenheit, Baz said, and the only living things the scientists met, aside

from the caravan, were one scorpion and a few foxes that left tracks in the sand camp one night.

The 33-man expedition brought back nearly three tons of material for study, Baz said, but to him the most important result of the trip was a conclusion which he expects to cause furious argument within the scientific community.

The conclusion he said, is that the activities of man have little to do with the creation of deserts.

"Deserts are made by God, not man, and the effect of man on the process is minimal," he said.

Baz said the United Nations and other organizations are wasting millions of dollars on programs aimed at preventing overgrazing and deforestation in the belief that these contribute to the encroachment of desert onto arable land.

"You can see it in the rock," he said. "It wasn't grazing by goats, eating away the shrubs, but erosion by the wind that did it. He said grasslands once flourished in what is now the Egyptian desert and were destroyed not by man but by wind that dried up the water supply and eroded the soil and rock."

Rock-Eater

Near the Libyan border, he said one can actually see the hot wind from a vortex that eats away at the rock, gradually reducing it to more sand. The natural structures most resistant to this process, he said, are those with tapered tops, and he speculated that this phenomenon may have inspired the ancient Egyptians to develop the pyramid.

Baz said the papers prepared by the archaeologists, botanists and geographers in the expedition will be published as a book next year. The artifacts, he said, probably will be housed in a museum in Kharga.

Egypt is 96 percent desert. For centuries the Egyptians, drawing sustenance from the Nile, simply ignored the desert, but there has been a sudden interest in it recently.

Oil exploration, overcrowding of the Nile valley and the prospective recovery of the Sinai Desert from Israel have combined to stimulate academic and scientific research into the possibility of putting the empty wastelands to practical use.

In the southwest, Baz said a few of the remote valleys have ground water to support shrubs and tamarisk trees, but there is no record of any rainfall for 20 years. The scientists concluded, he said, that there was no possibility of reclaiming any of that part of the country for agriculture.

In fact, satellite photography and an earlier expedition by Baz into the northern part of the desert, closer to the Mediterranean coast, have shown that Egypt is far from reclaiming a desert — it is literally losing fertile ground to the advancing sands.

PEOPLE: Crew Looks Beyond Northwest Passage

At Vancouver, British Columbia, the five-man, one-woman crew of the 35-foot cutter J.E. Bernier 2d completed a 28-month trip from Montreal to Greenland, across the top of the world and south along the west coast of Canada — the 15th and smallest craft to sail the Northwest Passage. Real Bowler, its 32-year-old captain, is not satisfied, though. He and his crew want to sail south to the Panama Canal and up the eastern coast of North America in an effort to become the first people in history to circumnavigate the continent, but they have not yet set a definite departure.

Marie-Eve Thibault is believed to be the first woman to make the passage. In another water feat, but on the lighter side, Jim Carlin was well behind schedule, but he made it — all 300 miles of the way from Boston to New York — aboard his "jetski," an 8-foot-long contraption that resembles a seagull on wheels. Carlin, a 32-year-old Saddle Brook, N.J., police officer, left Boston Harbor Saturday morning, hoping to reach New York 12 1/2 hours later. He docked the ski at 9:15 a.m. Sunday. The next outings on the jetski's agenda: another 300 miles, from Cuba to Miami in December, and a 1,300-mile jaunt down the Mississippi next spring to raise money for the Muscular Dystrophy Association.

Still on the water front, Philip Ross saw New York the hard way Sunday — from an extremely damp and chilly vantage point in the East and Hudson Rivers. The 21-year-old New York University law student swam 28 miles around Manhattan Island in seven hours and 44 minutes, breaking by 13 minutes the time set by marathon swimmer Diana Nyad. Said a spokesman for Ross, who hails from New London, Conn., "He says he's glad he got it over with and he's more exhilarated than tired." He should be. The winds were icy and the water temperature was 63 degrees.

In Leonardtown, Md., Heidi Harrelson, a 42-year-old grand-mother from Florida, reigns as the new national oyster-shucking champion. Mrs. Harrelson, of Apalachicola, Fla., won Sunday's finals by opening 24 oysters in a net time of 13.93 seconds. She beat men's division winner Cornelius Mackall, Shuckster Ronnie Evans, who took about 15 minutes to place a miserable fourth in the men's division. Besides receiving

\$1,000 in prize money, Mrs. Harrelson will compete next summer in the World Oyster Shucking Championship in Galway, Ireland.

Country singer Bobbie Gentry, whose hit "Ode to Billy Joe" inspired a movie, married composer Jim Stafford. The ceremony was at a private home in Fayette County, Tennessee. Lt. Gov. John Wilder presided. It is the third marriage for Miss Gentry and the second for Stafford, both 35. Wedding bells are also in the office at the Federal Correctional Institute at Pleasanton, Calif. In an interview with the New York Post, imprisoned heiress Patty Hearst says she'll wed her former bodyguard, 30-year-old San Francisco police officer Bernard Shaw, on Valentine's Day — and she'll do it in jail if President Carter doesn't commute her seven-year sentence this fall. Shaw was one of 20 bodyguards who shadowed Miss Hearst when she was free on \$1.5 million bail pending appeal of her bank robbery conviction. She says he asked her to marry him before she returned to her cell in May. She's up for parole in July.

Four writers were inducted into the Nashville Songwriters Hall of Fame during the group's annual banquet Sunday night. Honored by their peers were Tom T. Hall, Hank Snow, Don Wayne and Joe Allison. Hall, a performer in his own right, is also one of the top songwriters in country music. A prolific writer, he has written such hits as "Homecoming," "The Day that Clayton Delaney Died," "Harper Valley PTA" and "Old Dogs, Children and Watermelon Wine."

In New York, British punk rocker Sid Vicious remained in a Rikers Island detoxification center over the weekend while his former manager attempted to raise \$50,000 necessary to free the musician on bail. Vicious, 21, is charged with the stabbing death of his girlfriend; he was moved to the drug center where he was being treated for withdrawal symptoms from methadone. Vicious was a member of the splitting and stomping Sex Pistols until they broke up last winter. He is accused of fatally stabbing Nancy Spungen, 20, with a hunting knife Thursday in the couple's room at Manhattan's Chelsea Hotel.

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